Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

s taken in any weather, in all the various popular les, staying in the room, at 25 cents each. Warranted satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Cure for Cholera.

he following story is of course imported: A physian who was not very familiar with the symptoms of the remedies of the cholera, was called in to prebe for a robber who believed himself suffering from the epidemic. He had taken certain remeies, and called again next day, when he was immed that Crispin was cured; in fact so well was he, had gone to work. "Indeed!" said the doctor, as it possible? you never took the medicine miserably." "Not so," they answered; "he would take the medicine." "Indeed!" "What then did do?" Took a bottle of Roback's Stomach Bitters!"

At Wholesale.

ull lines bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtgs, Prints and other staple goods, at less than eastern prices, at Barker & Co's, 89 Market street.

Is He a Real Turk?

se the question asked by hundreds yesterday, as e Ambassador crowded his way through the streets, culating his printed speech, setting forth the merits Hasheesh Candy. Aside from the novelty of this ewd device to bring an article before the public, re seems to be but little doubt that Hasheesh is coming an institution in the land.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every obability that they will be much higher, making it the right time to increase stock for all those who sh to take advantage of a rising market. We are d to be able to say in this connection that Pittsgh stands in the front rank, as a market, for dry ods. Goods can be had cheaper here than the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this y have but to visit the establishment of Barker & , 89 Market street, and they will be satisfied are speaking by the book. Country merchants ke notice.

D's, D's, D's,

bvines, Doctors and Druggists use and recommend wyer's Barber's Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Central Park.

Miss Carrie Moore, the Skatorial Queen will give tes of her beautiful skating in Central Parkery afternoon, (weather permitting,) at 2 ; 4 and o'clock.

he Great Final Closing Out Sale

Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market eet.

Opera House.

Don't forget Emilie Melville takes her farewell nefit Friday night. A great bill.

Fine Shirting Muslin

25c. Extra yard wide muslin at 31c., at Barker Co.'s, 89 Market street.

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance

ompany of Philadelphia.—We always take pleasure recommending a good, sound company to favorable tice. From the annual report of the Treasurer, fred S. Gillett, Esq., we extract a few items which e worthy of especial note: "The Girard has received income during the past year $109,831 13. Upon e account there has been disbursed $33,423 1. A strict fire business only has been done. It is mainly attended that 1865 has been one of the ost disastrous seasons known to the underwriters. r own experience has not, fortunately, been so seri- s. We have been able to make our usual May and vember dividend. We have less than one-half the cents formerly employed by us—some having been moved for incompetency, others for the want of nd class of risks that we can afford to insure and pay r if they burn up. The agents we now have are good en, and, we believe, faithful representatives of our erest as well as that of the insured. We are taking a very few perpetual risks, and are very cautious of taking them, if beyond the reach of a good and effient fire department. We have paid 701 losses by e, and more than half a million of dollars on the count within a very few years. The Board anticipe, we hope, will prove useful to us in the future." relation to the expense of doing business, now and erefore, he says: "The United States and other ns and expenses conducted upon our system are much larger than formerly. Premiums should adnce proportionately. Yet they remain about the me as in former years." The interests of this company have been most ably managed by the Board it by its gentlemanly agent, Mr. R. D. Thompson. o has established a large business for it during the ne seven years he has been acting for it. So satisfactorily has he managed it that the Girard pears more like a home company than otherwise. d it now enjoys largely the confidence and patron- e of the community.

Opera House.

Emilie Melville appears in two excellent pieces tohgh—Katy O'Neal and Jenny Lind. Go hear some od singing.

The Meagher Brothers

ill perform at Central Skating Park every afternoon eather permitting; at 2½ o'clock.

The Daily Commercial

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 76 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The Beaver *Argus* strongly urges the nomination of Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, by the Union State Convention. The editor says: "He is a Republican whose standing in party dates as far back as that of any man, who has, for years, living in a hopeless anocratic locality, borne the banner almost alone, and done valiant service. Something is now due him, and no man's claims or qualifications in an eminent degree, we are for making him Governor."

The Huntingdon *American* "raises the name of John W. Geary to the front head," as its favor candidate for Governor.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Capt. Fred ier is having a boat built at Carondelet, to go ay up the Missouri as far as possible, and to y there. It is 135 feet long, 28 feet beam, and ly days was the contract time in which she is to be completed. It is said that Capt. Fred. o. W. Cable's new boat for the same trade ll be ready by the 1st of April.

The Winona *Republican* says that during the severe storm in Minnesota on Monday a man gaged in teaching a school in the town of ois, Olmsted county, started from the schoolse to his boarding house, a distance of about miles. He did not arrive home that night, d in the morning started in search of him, and discovery of his body, frozen stiff, leaning an easy attitude against a fence, in sight of a use, and within a mile of home.

A huge grab has been made in the Kansas gislature for the 500,000 acres of land donated Congress to the State for internal improvements. On the 17th a bill was introduced and sed the Senate, incorporating Thomas A. Osne, United States Marshal, J. Broadhead, torney General, and eight members of the gislature, as the Northern Kansas Railroad mpany; and on the 23d, Hon. E. C. Manning, nator from Marshall county, introduced a bill, which was at once put through, donating se lands to the Northern Kansas Railroad mpany, to aid in the construction of a road from Elwood, in Doniphan county, through own and Nemaha counties, to Marysville Marshall county. Governor Harvey has not ye declared his intentions with regard to the bill, whereby, says the Lawrence *Journal*, "the Legislative fraud" and "bond swindle" will be eclipsed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: On nday next fifty-five new money order offices to be opened, including Richmond, Charlesn, Savannah, Nashville, and several other portant places in the South and in the Territies.

The Fenian chiefs, General Sweeny and Colel Roberts are in Canada.

The steamer Missouri, which exploded near e mouth of Green river, on Monday, had one ndred and twenty persons on board, twenty- e of whom were passengers. The latest inrmation from Evansville places the list of life about one hundred. The Missouri was one of e largest passenger steamers on the river, and st at $100,000.

Mr. Joseph L. Weatherby, formerly an active d influential citizen of Cleveland, died in ffalo on Monday.

At Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Tuesday last, two le children of Mr. William Maxwell, named scella, aged about five years, and Samuel Dare, were fatally burned during the temporary absence of their mother from home. It is pposed that while playing with matches, they d their clothing on fire. A lady passing by e house, hearing the screams, rushed in and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not till both of the children were badly burned. The little girl died the same evening, but the little boy was still living on Thursday evening, though no hopes were entertained of its recovery.

A company of French capitalists have bought e lands of the St. Mary's mineral land company, on Lake Superior, for three millions of llars in gold.

The *Herald's* monetary article says; The Secary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistnt Treasury to discontinue after the first of ebruary receiving deposits for temporary loans six per cent. interest. They will hereafter reive such deposits at five per cent. interest, payble on ten days' notice after thirty days from ate of deposit.

A Richmond correspondent says that an effort is being made in the Virginia Legislature to eclare the election of Senators Underwood and gur illegal. Governor Pierpont and John ner Botts are talked of for successors. Both is friends and enemies in the Legislature. Gover Pierpont to resign, the former in order at a military Governor may be appointed, and the latter that Governor, or some other rominent rebel, may be elected.

A Washington special says: It is expected at President Johnson will soon issue a peace proclamation setting forth formally that peace exists throughout all the States of the Union, and that they are in loyal relaon to the General Government.

General Grant denies the report that he is going to Europe. He says if he goes at all it will ot be for two years yet, or until harmony and complete Union is restored between all the tates and the General Government.

The steamer Miami, which exploded Sunday 2 miles above the mouth of Arkansas river, nd about two hundred and fifty souls on board, among whom were ninety-one men of ompany B, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, he accident occurred at seven in the evening, at after supper, while the passengers were aslembled in conversation around the stoves in he hall. The explosion was of such force as to nd the cabin floor asunder, and let every perin in the front part of the cabin down into the ame of fire and steam below. A great number ost their lives by jumping overboard. Total es of life supposed to be nearly one hundred nd fifty. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Increasing Salaries of State Officers.

A House of Industry in Allegheny County.

Interesting Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Connell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill fixing the salaries of certain officers of the Commonwealth. The bill includes his printed speech, setting forth the merits of Hasheesh Candy. Aside from the novelty of this new device to bring an article before the public, there seems to be but little doubt that Hasheesh is coming an institution in the land.

Mr. Graham, from same Committee as committed, act regulating licenses of eating houses in Monongahela Borough.

Mr. Bigham, from Judiciary local, as committed, act authorizing the First Evangelical St. John Congregation of Pittsburgh to disinter bodies buried in their grave yard.

Also, as committed, act authorizing the appointment of additional notary public in Allegheny county.

Mr. Bigham read in place a bill fixing the time for holding the term of courts in Allegheny county and regulating proceedings therein.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution instructing Senators in Congress to vote for the bill granting suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia. Mr. Landon spoke at length in favor of its adoption.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: An act to establish a House of Industry in Allegheny county; an act to prevent clandestine marriages; to authorize the St. John's Episcopal church to sell burying grounds; granting pension to Mrs. McElhose, Jefferson county.

Continuing in force for one year the act providing for the payment of soldiers while in the service of the State previous to their muster into the United States service. This is for the benefit of three month's men, who have been in Southern prisons and yet unpaid, etc.

Bills in place,—Mr. Slack, to incorporate the Central Skating Park of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Adlum, to incorporate the Hollidaysburg Water Works.

Mr. Herron, an act providing for the sale of the New Brighton turnpike.

Mr. McKee, a bill authorizing the election of additional officers, and changing the manner of collecting taxes in Robinson township, Allegheny county. Also, to increase the compensation of surveyors and Road Viewers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Danks—Joint resolution asking the repeal of certain revenue laws affecting passenger railways.

Mr. Quay's act authorizing the Connellsville and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Connellsville to Pittsburgh.

Mr. McKinley, authorizing the Commissioners of Lawrence county to pay annuities to certain veteran volunteers; also, increasing the pay of certain officers in Lawrence county. Adjourned.

Great Fire at Petroleum Centre.

Big Wells on Bennehoff Run Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 31, 1866.

A very large fire is raging on Bennehoff Run. All the large wells are on fire. The fire originated from a spark from a smoke-stack. The burning oil is running down to the creek, and there is great danger of the town.

FROM TEXAS.

Report Concerning the President's Brother Denied—Delegates to the State Convention—Business in Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Galveston dates of the 27th, state that General Ortega, at San Antonia, publishes, as President of the Supreme Court, of the Republic of Mexico, against the decrees of Juarez, aimed at Ortega, dated November 8th, 1865.

The Galveston *Civilian*, a steady Union paper, denies the truth of the reports circulated North about President Johnson's brother, when he died of an old wound. The Galveston papers and Houston papers also contradict these reports.

The *Civilian* says all delegates elect to the convention, so far as heard from, warmly support President Johnson's policy. The delegates from Judge Hancock, at Austin, over ex-Governor Pease, is considered as sustaining the President and opposing Governor Throckmorton, who is considered as more in accord with the radicals than with the President.

Cotton closed at Galveston on the 26th, for the week, firm. A small stock is offering; middling, 43c; good, 45c; receipts of the week, 1,000 bales. Gold declined in the week to forty-one cents. Exchange on New York is in small supply at one-half to one cent discount. Freights to New York and Boston one cent; Liverpool ¾ to ⅞c. Proceeds of delivery of cotton from the 15th to eight per cent. Dry goods are selling fifteen per cent. below New York prices. Boots and shoes are selling at less than first cost.

FROM BOSTON.

Meeting of Capitalists—The Northern Pacific Railroad—Line to be Completed Within Six Years.

BOSTON, January 31.—A meeting of capitalists and merchants was held in this city, at the rooms of Gen. Egbert L. Viele, to consider the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Speeches were made by Edward S. Tabey, who presided, Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, the new President of the Company; Hon. J. F. Driggs, M. C., of Michigan; Hon. E. D. Holbrook, M. C., of Ill.; Spaulding Mullin, the celebrated explorer and engineer, and other gentlemen. The following resolutions were announced to be the immediate construction of about seven hundred miles of the road to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, proceeding thence to the navigable waters of the Columbia, by which ocean communication will be opened. It is proposed that this work shall be completed within six years.

FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

General Sweeny is Said to be Organizing a Force for a Raid on the Frontier.

TORONTO, C. W., January 31.—A telegram from London, Canada West, says: It is understood that a dispatch from the frontier was received last night by the military authorities, containing news tending to the planning of extra guards on duty, and calling for extraordinary vigilance for some important events.

A dispatch was sent over the wires to Ottawa yesterday purporting to give information of the collection of Fenians on the Western frontier.

A fellow professing to be in Gen. Sweeney's service, who was here last week, gave information that Sweeney was organizing for an attack upon Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Sarnia and the Niagara frontier, and that he was sent here by Gen. Sweeney. He has returned to New York. He is a Canadian and has served in the Southern army.

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

Appropriation by the Maryland Legislature—The Cemetery to be Ready in the Spring.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 31.—The Legislature of Maryland to-day appropriated eighty thousand dollars, making in all one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated, to complete the work of enclosing, grading and ornamenting the Antietam Cemetery, which will be ready early in the spring to receive the bodies of the heroes who fell in that memorable battle. Their remains to the number of eight thousand are lying in the fields in that region. Maryland has now done her part of the noble duty. Pennsylvania look for the prompt action of the legislatures of the loyal States to enable them to properly inter the bodies of the soldiers of those States who fell.

FROM GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Attempted Escape of Negro Prisoners.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. gives account of a desperate attempt of two negro prisoners in the county jail to escape. The sheriff attempted to put some of them in irons, when they attacked him with brickbats. A guard of the 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was called in, when they attacked them violently with bricks. The ringleader seized a Sergeant's gun, and attempted to brain him with a stone. The Sergeant shot him dead. Two others were wounded. After a severe struggle the prisoners were secured.

THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

Thirty Persons Saved—Sixty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The New Albany *Ledger* says the steamer Dictator arrived from the wreck of the Missouri this morning, bringing the survivors, numbering thirty. The total number lost was sixty, among them the Captain's wife. The Captain and Pilot were badly injured.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Siege of the River—Libel Suit.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—The river is falling, with eight feet in the channel.

Cotton firmer and active, at 40c lic. The ruling rate is 36c, closing at that price.

A Republican conservative paper, published here, has been sued for $25,000, for an article said to be libelous, relating to a concert saloon, several of which are in operation here. The suit is brought by Shreve & Simons, proprietors of the Academy of Music, formerly of the new theatre. The decision is looked for with much interest by the public.

THE WOOLEN INTERESTS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer.]

Now appears to be the time, if ever, for Congress to place our woolen manufactures on a basis of permanent prosperity, by placing such a productive duty on imported wool as will create an abundant supply of our domestic wool; a supply not liable to be intercepted at any time by the events of war, civil commotions, or the changing policy and pursuits of other nations, as the cotton supply has been in England by the late war.

For some years to come manufacturing must pay very great profits, as it has done during the late war, and will hardly feel such a duty on wool as will accomplish this desirable result. We have now in the United States from twenty-eight to thirty millions of the best of sheep, and our next clip of wool will be not far from ninety million pounds. This can be doubled every five years if Congress will protect the wool-grower as it has the manufacturer of wool. All intelligent persons know that the wool-growers heretofore have been out-generaled in Congress, and that free trade in wool heretofore has been the result in justice of our previous tariffs, when, had duties substantially equal on woolens and woolens been the rule heretofore, to-day our woolen manufacturers would have had an abundant supply of the best and cheapest wool in the world. They, like their predecessors in England, will be brought to their senses at last. The example of England is very instructive on higher points. An eminent English author says that "for three centuries a free importation of foreign wool was permitted by our government, and it was not till 1360 that English statesmen became alarmed at the unequal development of her resources of wool growing and her woolen manufactures, alarmed at the extent of their dependence upon foreign nations" (just as we are now) "for the supply of the raw material, wool, and the unrivalled industry by which it had made the prosperity of their woolen manufactures, liable, at any time, to be interrupted and cut off by the events of war, civil commotion, &c."

In 1800 her far-sighted statesmen foresaw the future greatness of the woolen manufactures of England, and that wool and cotton were one day to become "the bread" of England, and took immediate measures to save the kingdom from a calamity which has already come upon her cotton manufactures through our civil commotion; which calamity, also, in a similar parody, will escape in the future. In 1810 there were in the United Kingdom about nineteen millions of sheep, which did not increase much for some years. But sheep increased as the duty was raised to 42½ cents per pound on all foreign wool, and by these means over fifty millions of sheep in the United Kingdom, and the annual clip of wool at home was estimated at 200,000,000 pounds (mutton being as much an object in England as wool). Sheep did not increase fast enough to save the kingdom from the apprehended calamity, therefore, in the meanwhile, the government exported the best of sheep to Australia, Van Diemen's land, New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope, and British India. Premiums and liberal encouragement established and every encouragement given to wool growers, so that from Australia she doubled her imports of wool every five years; our farmers can double our crop if Congress makes it an object, so that in 1855 she secured from her colonies one hundred and fifty millions pounds of wool, making her whole production three hundred and fifty millions pounds per annum, enough to supply her manufacturers with good clothing wool, and was only dependent on foreign nations for fine cassimere wool and the wool of the alpaca.

In 1805 England had at home and in her colonies not only an abundant supply of the best clothing wool, but about one hundred million pounds to spare, to be shipped to the Continent. Against this policy that produced this astonishing per cent result, beneficial alike to her agriculture and woolen manufactures, she spent the blood of hundred millions to the agricultural wealth her workers of wool cannot as ours do now against a protective duty on wool, and not just such testimony before the committees of British Parliament as we have before the Ways and Means of Congress. One British wool worker testified that he could not make flue cloth of British wool alone, but must have a foreign flue wool to mix with it, or he could not compete an order, just as our manufacturers did at the late Government call for flue wool and Wool Growers, when they stated that they could not make broadcloth of our wool alone, but must have foreign flue wool for filling. Verily "what has been will be, there is nothing new under the sun."

But what say the English manufacturers of to-day of that protective policy which has produced for them and all England such weighty results? They now declare that in the end it has proved to be the best foundation for the manufacturers, and added about one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling to the agricultural wealth of the kingdom. In 1825 Mr. Huskisson altered the British tariff on wool, subjecting the same wool to a light duty of a penny a pound, and a high duty of 30 per cent on clothing or felting wools. In 1834 the duty ranged from half a penny to three pence per pound, and it was much higher than in the United States. English wool-growers now need no protection on wool, they glory in free trade, and do not, therefore, ask for it; and for no sane merchant would import the finer article into the United States whose agriculture could probably exceed two hundred millions per annum; neither would he go to England for it, as it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. Nor do her manufacturers want foreign wool for clothing "but a little of it for the finer broadcloth." They have enough of the best and cheapest wool, domestic and colonial. The production keeps the price at the lowest living standard. We have shown what England accomplished by a wise policy, and now she doubled the number of her sheep in her colony of Australia every five years, where their flocks were not subjected to the rigors of winter. Let our members of Congress follow the example of England, and accomplish similar magnificent results for their country, resulting in unreasoning clamor of sharp-sighted self interest and place our manufacturers on a permanent basis of prosperity, as in an abundant supply of domestic wool by developing the vast agricultural resources of the United States, and thus add more than five hundred millions of dollars to the agricultural wealth of the country, and relieve the manufacturer of the trouble of repealing the sorry tale "that our wool is not fit for broadcloth." It is useless to try to explain, "Great is the man who has done this for his country" and his name.

We imported into Boston and New York alone, in 1864, sixty-five million pounds of wool, and in the other States six millions pounds more, the aggregate to one hundred million pounds; and then all other manufactures of cotton, iron, &c., when all other investments come fairly into action, we shall be obliged for a long next year on foreign nations for about one hundred and fifty million pounds of wool, to keep up our stock of foreign wool in the country. If it took all the domestic wool and all the imported to supply the cotton manufacturers, what would the foreign must be largely increased unless steep duties shall be imposed by the present session of Congress. Is there a good reason why Congress should, at this session, enact such a tariff on wool as will speedily restore the value of the raw material? The government certainly needs the revenue, the woolen manufactures have had long and disastrous depression during the war, having divided the last year 25 to 75 per cent profits, besides the enormous profits realized for some years to come must be equally prosperous, so that a tariff substantially equal on wool and woolens will be no hardship for them for ten years to come, when we can have an annual clip of wool of one hundred million pounds, and then there will be no necessity for the need of more wool except the hairy wool and the wool of the alpaca, because the country will grow wool that it did before the war. If farmers could grow wool by machinery and save wages, they would do it, therefore, with this matter of cost would be immaterial. As to the increasing demand for cotton, one of the largest wool dealers in the country said in a circular, about one year ago, that the amount of new machinery started in the United States, during 1862, exceeds one thousand sets, and could not be kept in operation by a quantity of wool equivalent to the entire imports of that year at large as they were (about one hundred million pounds).

When we consider that without extra pressure of machinery before that time we were obliged to import more than one-third of our wool manufactured in the country, we cannot doubt the future demand. Now if the new machinery required an increase of more than one-third importation, the sad an amount of foreign wool exceeding one-half of all the wool used, how lamentably dependent we are on foreign nations for our supply of wool. What would be the condition of our country, for instance, in case of war with England or France or both? War obstructs our foreign commerce and prevents the importation of wool, and then the importers say "the Government of the United States is pacific in its intentions and there is no intention of war." Suddenly comes what is called the government in this country and the people, and the manufacturers are their agents and declare war, therefore it is wholly immaterial what Mr. Seward may say on the subject. Two large lines of steamers to avoid entirely the necessity of changing cars in making the trip. This Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company is getting much the start in the endeavor to make "riding on the rail" between the Atlantic and Pacific cheap, and its efforts will be appreciated by the public, and result in a deserved increase of patronage.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

To the Wool Growers of Pennsylvania and the United States.

NOBLESTOWN, ALLEGHENY CO., Pa., January 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR: We have met one or two manufacturers who think the prosperity of the manufacturer insures the prosperity of the agriculturist, and in point of fact takes precedence in the matter of protective tariff. Wool growers cannot produce their commodity without feed, hay, grain, potatoes, &c., &c., hence the transformation of hay, &c., into wool they run the only machine or animal (sheep) that can manufacture or change one product of agriculture into another, just on the same principle that the rolling mill machinery connects pig iron and bituminous coal. The rolling mill, as far from manufacturers uses puddling furnaces, rolls, &c., while the wool grower uses a much more tender and precarious machine, and one that must be kept running and in running order all the time. These things being so, wool growers have the undoubted right to justly claim that they are not only agriculturists, but also manufacturers, and thus entitled to double protections.

For the last past three clips of wool, the wool growers in many of our largest wool growing States would have made money by selling the wool consumed by their sheep, if they could have obtained and had control of their carding machines to resume their use when it would pay better to grow (manufacture) wool. We hope the wool growers of Pennsylvania will meet early on Thursday next, will come expecting to remain all day, and will give a full and free utterance to their former grievances, and until they adopt such measures as will certainly insure from our National and State Legislatures such protection as we are justly entitled to in the future, and enable wool growers to pay their employees such wages as freemen should earn and enjoy, and thus have justice at length done to all in the great interest of agriculture and wool growing.

GLENN & BROTHER.

A NEW USE FOR MUMMIES.—A few Sundays ago we heard a clergyman, in illustrating a point in his discourse, state that during the late war, a New York merchant at Alexandria, in Egypt, having occasion to furnish a ship with a freight immediately, was led, partly perhaps, through fear of pirates, to load her with mummies from the famous Egyptian Catacombs. On arriving here, the strange cargo was sold to a paper manufacturer in Connecticut, who threw the whole mass, the linen cerements, the bitumen and the poor remains of humanity into the hopper, and had them ground to powder and from this was made a fair white paper. "And," added the speaker, "the words I am now reading to you, are written on that same sheet of paper."—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Maximum of the Regular Army.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Liberal Contribution from Gen Grant.

Davis Not to be Tried by Military Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1866.

Taxing Savings Banks.

The question of taxing savings banks will be argued in the Supreme Court this week. If the Court decides that the taxation is lawful according to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, then these institutions will ask for a special law exempting them from tax.

The Indian Bureau.

Both Committees on Indian Affairs are considering the propriety of detaching the Indian Bureau and placing it under the control of the War Department, inasmuch as it is already so intimately connected with the military service.

The Regular Army.

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, decidedly favored placing the regular army on a basis of fifty thousand men as the maximum.

National Board of Trade.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, will soon introduce a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a National Board of Trade.

Liberal Contribution from Gen. Grant.

Lieutenant General Grant contributed the sum of five thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington, an enterprise which was begun a few years ago.

Another Canard.

It is learned from the Navy Department, that the story sent from New Orleans, to the effect that the Navy Department is now preparing for active service eleven iron clads at New Orleans, and that orders have been issued requiring vessels bound for the Rio Grande to call at Galveston to convey troops to the Mexican border, is without a particle of foundation.

Pardons.

Very few pardons were granted to-day. Gen. J. S. Preston, South Carolina, of the late rebel army, was pardoned, and also four others from South Carolina, of the $20,000 class.

Smuggling Goods to Indians.

Reports have reached the Commissioner of Customs that the hostile Indians in Dacotah and Montana have been supplied by smugglers with Enfield rifles, ammunition, blankets and cloth, &c., of English manufacture. The smugglers have been introducing these goods through the chain of great Lakes, thence by small rivers connecting with the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnepeg, and thence up the Moose river by bark canoes.

Davis Not to be Tried by Court Martial.

The *Intelligencer* denies on authority the story that Jeff. Davis is about to be tried by a military commission. It says there is no foundation whatever for it beyond the expressed desire of a member of the Cabinet and of a late major general.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade and Thomas had a protracted consultation to-day.

Constitutional Amendments.

Congress to Levy an Export Duty.

Laws to Apply to All, Without Regard to Color.

Payment of the Rebel Debt Prohibited.

Territorial Governments for Southern States.

Qualifications of Voters Defined.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1866.

It is learned from a high radical source that the Reconstruction Committee will probably consider the following propositions, which are now before them in the shape of amendments to the Constitution:

First, to empower Congress to levy an export duty.

Second, to make all National and State laws apply equally to all men, without regard to color.

Third, To prohibit the payment of the rebel debt.

After these amendments are disposed of, it is proposed to declare:

First, That it is expedient to provide territorial governments for the Southern States until Congress shall see proper to pass enabling acts to readmit them; but in so doing, it is not to be the sense, and adds, after referring to the danger apprehended by some in conferring the elective franchise on the entire mass of the people, recently released from slavery, the danger on the other hand, that power will be placed in the hands of the thoroughly loyal part of the population from a voice in the re-organization. "I express my full confidence in manhood as a constituent element in intelligent treason," and added that he had never disguised the preference and would not conceal it, that the elective franchise ought to be confined to those who, by the unconditional acceptance of the situation, have legally ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and have abolished all distinctions of color and race in respect to all civil and religious rights.

It is proposed further by amendment to the Constitution that the Southern States shall give the ballot to the following class of colored persons:

First, all males who have been in the army.

Second, all who can read and write.

Third, all whowown two hundred dollars worth of property.

It is further proposed that by amendment to the Constitution it shall be ordained that the secession of a State or resistance of its people to United States laws cannot take place under the Constitution. Each of the late insurgent States are to ratify this.

The above is a part of the schedule which Mr. Raymond, in his speech, declared ought to be known to the House before they voted on the amendment which passed the House to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer New York

Steamship Melbourne Lost at Sea.

Reform Bill Before the British Cabinet

Continued Ravages of Cattle Plague.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamer New York, from Bremen, via Southampton, has arrived with dates two days later than by the City Christina, which sailed on the 1st of December, from London for New York, became a wreck about December 20th, midway between London and New York. The officers, crew and passengers were all saved by the ship Ocean Queen, at Calcutta.

The steamship London, from Melbourne, foundered at sea one hundred and seventy lives were lost. Sixteen of the crew and three passengers were saved.

The Parliamentary session commences February 1st.

The new Reform bill was laid before the Cabinet on the 16th inst., but only in shape of a project. Russell and Gladstone are the authors of it. It will not be introduced early in the session.

Princess Christian and the Princess Helena will not be married until July.

The cattle plague continues its ravages.

The London *Star* says the Emperor Napoleon has distinctly intimated to the Washington Cabinet his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico as early as next month, on condition that the United States Government recognizes Maximillian as Emperor of Mexico.

The *Observer* says further doubts are entertained in Madrid that General Prim will be compelled to surrender or enter Portugal within three days. He is stated to have deceived his soldiers by representing that Espartodirect- four days ago, Marshal Prim's pronunciamento ordered pursuit, but not Prim's capture.

Madrid was quiet. The moderate party hoped that General Concha would form a new Cabinet.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—Flour dull and steady. Winter red 16s 9d@25s 6d. Corn quiet; new 32s 3d@ 32s 9d. Red Spring, new 32s 6d. Peas firmer. Barley steady for fine qualities. Lard quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee no sales. Petroleum refined, 2s 2d@2s 2½d.

LONDON, January 17.—Consols lower and closed at 86¼@86⅝. French rentes 69f 57c.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton irregular, dull and unchanged; sales on Wednesday of 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bale s to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat steady. Provisions firmer except lard, which is dull. The produce market is quiet and steady. Sales on Monday and Tuesday amount to 11,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and importers. The market was easier with a downward tendency. Quotations are barely maintained in some cases, and in others they are lower.

Manchester markets very dull.

LONDON, January 17.—United States 5-20s, 66; Erie shares, 57¼@58.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The steamer Sacramento sailed for Panama to-day, taking $770,681 in treasure of which $769,917 goes to New York.

Mining Stocks are fluctuating. Chollar, $80; Yellow Jacket, 360; Crown Point, $235; Hale and Norcross, $610; Imperial, $110.

Basis of Representation.

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the House.

St. Louis Not to be a Port of Entry.

Adverse Report to Extension of Reciprocity Treaty.

Repeal of the Fishing Bounties.

Proposed Transfer of the Indian Department.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1866.

Basis of Representation Amendment.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction this morning held an important meeting, during which it was agreed that the Constitutional amendment proposing a new basis of representation, should be so modified as to strike out the words relative to levying direct taxes, so that the objection heretofore urged in the House, that under the amendment as it originally stood, there would be taxation without representation, would be removed. This was almost unanimously agreed to in Committee, and was reported to the House by Mr. Stevens, this afternoon, when, after an hour's speech by him, the previous question was ordered and the amendment was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, being 129 to 46. The following is a correct copy of the amendment as it passed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution,

ARTICLE.

Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; *Provided*, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons so denied or abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Republicans voted against the amendment, are as follows: Messrs. Baldwin, Mass.; Eliot, Mass.; Hale, New York; Jenckes, Rhode Island; Noell, Missouri; Phelps, of Maryland; Randal, of Kentucky; Raymond, of New York; Rousseau, of Kentucky; Whaley, of West Virginia.

Mr. Steven's Speech

To-day was severe on the President for the late manifesto of his views through the Associated Press, and also very bitter on Mr. Raymond.

St. Louis as a Port of Entry.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day reported adversely to making St. Louis a port of entry. No reasons are set forth by the Committee.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The House Ways and Means Committee had before them to-day the proposition of the Canadian officials to extend the time for the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. The Committee believe that Congress would reject such a proposition, and owing to the short time in which to try it, they are averse to reporting in favor of it.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill

Reported to-day, makes the following appropriations: Custom House at Dubuque, Iowa, fifteen thousand dollars; for the completion of the Cincinnati Custom House, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Contested Elections.

The Committee on Elections have not decided the case of Washburne against Voorhees, from the 9th Indiana District. They have, however, decided in favor of Trowbridge, the sitting member from the Detroit District, Michigan, against Baldwin, Democrat, who was the contestant.

The bill to repeal the fishing bounties was duly reported in the House to-day. It allows, however, the removal of the tax on salt used in curing the fish. This compromise is said to be acceptable to the New England members.

The Indian Department.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs are considering the question of removing the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. It is very probable that the Committee will report in favor of such removal.

It is alleged by military authorities that this branch of the interior Department is now wholly dependent on the military, and therefore ought to be placed in charge of the War Department. Senator Doolittle, chairman of the Indian Committee, favors this idea.

A Card from Secretary Harlan—Southern Postoffices Reopened—The Temporary Loan—Taxing Shareholders of National Banks—The Constitutional Amendment—Visit of an Indian Delegation to the President, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, January 31.

A CARD FROM SECRETARY HARLAN.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has a card from Secretary Harlan, in which he says that part of the report of his remarks last Friday evening, which referred to the Southern postoffices, is so incorrect in the sense, and adds, after referring to the danger apprehended by some in conferring the elective franchise on the entire multitude of persons recently released from slavery, the danger on the other hand, that power will be placed in the hands of the thoroughly loyal part of the population from a voice in the re-organization. "I expressed my full confidence in manhood as a constituent element in intelligent treason," and added that he had never disguised the preference and would not conceal it, that the elective franchise ought to be confined to those who, by the unconditional acceptance of the situation and virtue of their loyalty, have legally ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and have abolished all distinctions of color and race in respect to all civil and religious rights.

It is proposed further by

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Rejected communications, whatever relates to the discovery and publication of facts having reliable all intelligence in general, will be acceptable and respectfully considered. Mechanical, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing improvements of every description, discoveries, inventions, etc., described, are solicited. All proper communications should be addressed to the publisher or proprietor. Communications designed for the Daily should be addressed to the Editor.

PITTSBURGH AS A MANUFACTURING CITY.

The following letter of GEORGE H. THURSTON, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, addressed to the Hon. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, is a timely correction of the grave errors contained in the report lately made to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, wherein the manufacturing products of Pittsburgh were cut down at eleven millions of dollars. The letter of Mr. THURSTON does not pretend to give the whole value of our products; he has taken the leading branches, and they produce nearly seventy-five million. A statement that included the entire manufacturing products of Pittsburgh would bring their value up to at least *one hundred millions of dollars.*

In making this prompt and effective refutation of the statement made to Congress, Mr. THURSTON has performed a valuable service, for which he is entitled to the thanks of our citizens:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, }
PITTSBURGH, January 27th, 1866. }

SIR: A statement, made in the House of Representatives, of the manufacturing products of the principal cities of the United States, announces to the world, that Pittsburgh, proud of the cognomen of the Birmingham of America, has been sailing under false colors; and is pronounced, on high authority, to be but an inconsiderable manufacturing town, of less real productive capacity than Richmond, Virginia.

In that statement, the value of the manufacturing product of Pittsburgh, is given at $11,090,000. Feeling that Congress should be disabused of so erroneous impressions, I hasten to present you some facts which should, if possible, be read to the House of Representatives, in correction of the statement above involved.

The community of Pittsburgh, although divided into several municipalities, under diverse police regulations and officials, is a compact mass of over 150,000 population within a radius of five miles; and the surveyor's chain alone tells where one borough ends, and another begins. Of this manufacturing population, Pittsburgh proper is the counting-house. Nearly all the great industrial works, whose accounts, office and banking business, center in the city, are around her outskirts, and but few within her immediate corporate vicinity.

The figures of the statement referred to, were probably made up from the census returns of 1860. Those returns, as they stand for Allegheny county, are extremely incomplete, and nearly worthless. In those returns, at best, the sum of the products of Pittsburgh would be classed under the heads of the various boroughs, and but a limited portion under the head of the city. With as much propriety might those amounts be classed under the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and any one of those be taken as the census of the production of the whole.

The returns of sales, made to the officers of the Internal Revenue, are, so far as they reach, the best data of production. They, however, do not fully exhibit the facts; for the reason that the amounts of goods produced, at the latest period of time, are to be added to the amount of those sold, to fully give the yield.

From the returns made to the Revenue Officers here, for a period of eighteen months, from September, 1863, to March, 1865, I give you the amount of the sales, of some of the more important articles manufactured at Pittsburgh. These figures are not an exhaustive or elaborate report of the census of the manufactures of the city, but a condensation of some statistics of leading articles, derived from Internal Revenue returns in my possession:

ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL.	
Axes, shovels, sands, spades, mattocks, picks	$1,123,146 00
Forging Oil Stills, Tanks, Boilers, Shafting, Steamboat irons, Oil tools	1,640,168 00
Bolts, Nuts, Spikes, Rivets, Nails, Washers	3,318,559 00
Railroad chairs, Springs, Axles	1,200,000 00
Iron and Steel, Bar, Sheet, Plate, Pig	28,943,123 00
Wrought Iron Gas Pipe, Horse Shoes, Edge tools, Iron Wire	481,120 00
Machinery, Castings, domestic hardware	6,392,087 00
ARTICLES OF WOOD.	
Barrels, barges, doors and sash, frames, furniture, blocks, boxes	2,150,338 00
Chemicals	407,004 00
ARTICLES OF A VEGETABLE NATURE.	
Tobacco, linseed oil, candles, varnish	2,414,126 00
TEXTILE FABRICS.	
Clothing, woollen goods, cotton goods	4,272,403 00
COPPER AND BRASS.	
Refined and sheet copper, copper nails, japanned ware	2,184,200 00
ARTICLES OF COMBINED MATERIALS.	
Agricultural implements, steamboats, carriages, wagons, harness, brushes, cars, guns and pistols	1,922,117 00
PRODUCTS OF MINERAL AND EARTHY SUBSTANCES.	
Glass, refined oil, white and red lead, salt, queensware, soap	14,385,211 00
ARTICLES FROM ANIMALS.	
Leather, lard oil, glue, boots and shoes	2,553,307 00
ARTICLES OF LIQUID NATURE.	
Ale, whisky, wines, &c*	775,114 00
	$74,286,435 00

*The fact that several breweries were last year confiscated for false returns, accounts for the smallness of this item.

These figures make the sales of the few items, in the period embraced, over seventy-four millions of dollars, and although but a partial exhibit of the productive capacity, and actual yield of Pittsburgh, they are more than ample to show that, instead of being the fourteenth city in point of manufactures, it is, without doubt, the third. If the manufacturing statistics of Pittsburgh were collated as in other cities, where every article of raw material, as well as those that undergo the least transmutation from the crude material, is classed in the products, there is no doubt Pittsburgh would lay claim to being the second manufacturing community of the Union.

Permit me in this connection, to ask your attention to the necessity of organization by Congress of some department, similar, or of similar effect, to the National Board of Trade of Great Britain. That body makes complete and detailed reports monthly of the trade and manufactures of that nation. Under the present census organization the people of the United States are now, six years after the close of the census of 1860, but partially acquainted with its results; while so imperfect are its figures, that a high Government official is unwittingly made to commit a great act of injustice to the community of Pittsburgh, and no doubt under the same cause to other cities as well.

Statistics are data for not only the government of commercial transactions, but the foundation upon which the financial estimates of a nation should be made. To be valuable, they should be fresh—the reflection of the current transactions of the country, not the echo of long past years. To be reliable, they should be the result of the competent labor of intelligent minds; not the uneducated efforts of incompetent and often ignorant men, claiming desultory employment as a reward for partizan devotion; as has been the case in the taking of the census heretofore.

The organization by Congress, of a National Board of Trade, and the effort of that body, to have similar institutions established by the States, would put in motion, a system through which the entire statistics of the country would be carefully gathered, and carefully presented to the people. Such a system Congress would have a reliable and a responsible source, from which to obtain its facts, and learn the wants of the business of the country, and the progress of the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh.
To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, Washington, D.C.

But for the well known chronic stupidity of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, we might suspect that it intended to utter a deliberate falsehood, in the following which appeared in its columns yesterday:

"It is not a little curious that the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, largely backed by the iron manufacturers of this city and county, has been carefully laboring for weeks past, and is yet laboring with all its might, to accomplish an object which is waited for, with intense longing, by the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh. This is an anomaly which needs explanation. Is not the iron interests of Pittsburgh sufficiently depressed? The employers have cut down wages from twenty to twenty-five per cent., because they cannot go on at the former prices, without loss. The workmen say they cannot go on at the wages offered, and support their families decently. But at this point the *Commercial* is exceedingly anxious that some sixty unrepentant rebels, filled to overflowing with the hatred of the Northern people, and of their prosperity, shall be rushed into the two Houses of Congress."

Appearing in almost any other paper, the above might be properly characterised with the epithet of arrant scoundrelism. But it is the result of pure stupidity. It is not probable that there exists outside of the *Gazette* office a man, knowing anything on the subject, ignorant that the *only* position the COMMERCIAL has taken is, that the Southern members should be admitted only when they present themselves prepared to take the oath, free from all suspicion, and when their admission will work no harm to the interests of Freedom and Civilization. From this position we would recede not an inch, even if States as a consequence, went unrepresented for all time to come. This we have said over and over, but we acquit the *Gazette* of knowing it. We have no idea that it is equal to the first-rate falsehood of asserting the above, knowing how contrary to truth it was. It is all owing to its chronic, crystalline stupidity, no more to be broken into than the hardest chilled iron, burglar-proof safe ever made. The attack on our iron manufacturers needs no rebuke for the same reason.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Any one noticing how some of the people lately in open rebellion are conducting, under the respite that peace has brought them, must have felt that they need, above all things, some power to guide and control them. It is unfortunate that politicians and the press are the parties who most need this good counsel and control themselves, and of course they are not disposed to advise others to a course which good policy and good principle suggest. There is one paper, however, in Richmond which seems capable of appreciating the position of the Southern States, and of seeing the harm some of them are doing themselves by their wild measures. And under the impulse of real and intelligent regard for the return of prosperity to the South, it utters its words of caution as well as encouragement.

In view of the recent absurd legislation in Virginia, the Richmond *Republic* sees danger of the work of reconstruction being suspended in that State. And it cautions the Legislature and the politicians, by the consequences that would follow such a suspension, to cease from their infatuated course. The warning rests mainly on the possible recurrence of a Provisional Government, a Constitutional Convention under it, and the permanent exclusion, from the ballot-box and from office, of all who were not loyal during the war, which would of course embrace all those who were recently enfranchised by the liberality of the Alexandria Legislature and the generosity of Governor PIERPOINT. Whether they have wisdom enough left to heed the caution may be a matter of doubt. But nothing is more certain than that some of the late rebels are indicating dispositions and pursuing measures which will inevitably retard the progress of reconstruction. And if the people of the South suffer any inconvenience or loss by the delay, they have their own infatuated political leaders to blame for it. The *Republic* admonishes the politicians to remember that there is yet a power over them that may be directed to curb their rebelliousness. And it advises the masses of the people to form Union Associations for their own protection. This done, it says, all will soon come right.

APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The astonishing fact is certified on indisputable authority, that the number of applications on file, for clerkships in the Treasury Department at Washington, is no less than 22,000, and that it is increasing every day. It is not long since a public and authentic statement was made, that there were no vacancies in the department to be filled. The chances, then, of the twenty-two thousand applicants are extremely slender. Yet still the number is increasing—a new volunteer army, with their eyes toward Washington.

We have referred to this subject before, counseling young men to turn their thoughts into some other direction, and to seek employment that is in every respect, for the majority of young men, far more desirable. To say nothing of the extreme uncertainty of getting an appointment, where the applicants are so numerous and the places so few, or the expense and vexation occasioned by tedious delay, or of the danger of losing better appointments while waiting in miserable suspense for this, it still deserves serious consideration whether a clerkship is desirable to a young man who is capable of entering on other business. The first question with many is that of pay. On this point, appearances are attractive to the inexperienced, but facts, on trial, fail to realize the fond hopes. One hundred, one hundred and thirty-three, and one hundred and fifty dollars a month sounds large. It promises a fortune in a few years. But twelve dollars a week for board, forty dollars for a coat, and proportionate prices for everything else, leaves a very small sum towards heaping up the fortune. Besides the employment is severe on the health, and the occupancy of the position is subject to many contingencies, added to this, is a consideration which enterprising young men should weigh as of no small importance, viz., that a more clerkship, the work of copying, does not fit a man for other and more lucrative employment. It rather, when continued for years, disqualifies him, because he has no opportunity of acquiring that knowledge of men, or that acquaintance with modes of doing business, or that facility of invention and adaptation, which are essential in a business man. That the wages of clerks, although they seem liberal, afford small surpluses, is evident from the fact that they often leave their positions in the Government offices from sheer necessity, and that appeals are frequently made to the authorities for the relief of the clerks.

We advise our young men, therefore, to turn their attention to more promising quarters, and to happier and more lucrative pursuits; a mercantile clerkship, a trade, a farm, a profession promises, in the long run, much better returns and a much shorter path to independence.

INDICATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

Congress will hold night sessions to give members an opportunity to free their minds. The number of speeches to be made is great, and this seems to be the only way to reach real business. The publication of the views of the President expressive of the danger of amending the Constitution in so many particulars that little will be left of that sacred instrument, has had a decided effect, and is likely to influence the action of members. The unopposed reference of the whole batch of amendments back to the Select Commitee is in no small degree the result of the publication of what no doubt are the President's views.

It is not unlikely that an amendment will be reported by the Committee which will harmonize in a great measure the majority in both houses, secure the approval of the executive, and attain the ends for which, in various ways, men with equal patriotism are striving. The discussion has developed no irreconcilable differences. In fact, the most notable feature of the debate, so far as representation and suffrage are concerned, is the nearness to which men come to one another.

We think there is reason for expecting hereafter a degree of smoothness we have not yet had in Congress; the result of the delay which has followed the failure of Mr. STEVENS's attempt to rush through under the previous question his amendment, within the hour it was reported.

CLAIMS FROM THE SOUTH.—A number of claims have been presented to Congress, in behalf of persons in the South, for damages done them by the Union armies. That somebody should have been hurt and damaged in the war is not surprising. But that the people who began the harmful game should be so prompt in asking those who put a stop to their mad pranks to pay them also for the injuries they suffered, is quite astonishing. It is a request which only a very peculiar kind of modesty could have braced itself up to prefer.

But Congress does not seem to have been captivated by the innocent looks of the petitioners. And to save itself from the importunity of such claimants, it has passed a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Claims to report adversely on all of the same sort. This is the proper way of disposing of them, if they are presented, till some of the more important and pressing public measures are considered and decided by Congress. It may be that there are some claims that have justice on their side. But the strong presumption is, that ninety-nine hundredths of those that would be presented, if any encouragement were given, would be of a very different description. The wise plan, therefore, has been taken—to listen to none for the present.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG.—We have heard of persons who were deemed to be so dishonest—thievish, in fact—that they could not be entrusted with grindstones lying about loose. We always took this to be an exaggerated view of human depravity, nor is it supported, so far as we know, by a single authenticated case of a man feloniously carrying off a grindstone, although the opportunities of committing the offense are by no means unfrequent.

But an analagous case is noted in the late Richmond papers. JOSEPH FABEN's blacksmith shop was entered and *two large anvils* were stolen therefrom. This gives weight to the above named notion of the strength that a thievish propensity acquires; nothing short of an iron despotism could enforce the stealing of two anvils.

THE Chicago *Republican* copies the list of the principal Pittsburgh manufacturing establishments, and says: "Other towns make more goods and employ more workpeople, but considering the nature of its manufactures Pittsburgh must certainly be pronounced the most important manufacturing centre in the United States."

HIGH SCHOOL.—The Common Council of Philadelphia was last week the scene of an interesting debate on the question whether the High School should continue to be supported by the city. It appears to have sprung up unexpectedly, although opposition to the school has existed for some time. The Philadelphia High School has a high and fair fame abroad. If it is not as good and useful an institution as it should be, its improvement might be a wiser measure that its suspension. Schools are the better for being looked to sometimes, but it should be with friendly and faithful scrutiny.

PARISIAN DIET.—Horse-flesh is now regularly sold in the licensed markets of Paris. A butcher slaughters and sells under the eye of a government inspector, horse-flesh to all whose appetites have been cultivated to that delicate point. The opening of the establishment was celebrated by a banquet in which horse flesh was messed in every style that could suggest itself to a French cook. An immense Russian bear was slaughtered by the keeper of a restaurant, and the blood preserved for puddings, and the meat for steaks and roasts. The paws of the beast were regarded as ravishingly delicious to gourmands.

The Railroad Question.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

It seems to me that in the amiable efforts made by Mr. CASS and the correspondent whom he quotes, to recover Pittsburgh from a disgraceful dilemma, as they think, they enunciate views which if acted upon by our city would more surely than anything else earn for her the very disgrace from which they are patriotically (?) laboring to get straight.

These gentlemen may not know this, and yet that would seem incredible. *You*, gentleman, are in a dilemma; it is either a remarkable business on this subject, or the insincerity in your benevolent undertaking. Which shall it be?

I think the business men and manufacturers of Pitsburg understand this question, and have no fear that they will compromise our city by declaring that by reason of our immense and rapid growth the avenues of distribution that sufficed before are not now adequate. That this is an indisputable fact, the bulk of the business men of this city have deliberately certified. Now I take it, in the face of this representation —itself the culmination of the increasing disability borne with patience until now—it will be useless for Mr. CASS to sacrifice more of his valuable time as threatened, in order to convince this community that it does not know its own necessities. Argument on one side or the other is absurd.

But the fact established and openly declared, how are we affected? Does this either need exposition? What impression *could* be conceived by intelligent men or communities, when a city outgrows in its products its facilities for delivery? Do orders decline from that manufacturer who is known to be already overrun with work? Quite the contrary. Therefore, to our infinite honor as a city, it is said that we need and must have additional outlets.

But now a plain word on the other point—that we are cheating ourselves by favoring a railroad that will pass its main branch a few miles north of us, we having but a connection. This is giving away our birthrights.

The view I take of the argument of the correspondent "Sewickley," is that nothing would so tend to degrade and belittle Pittsburgh as to adopt and carry out the policy therein advised. Philadelphia stands to-day, liberal and mean and narrow by reason of such mistaken policy. God forbid that we should so far lose sight of our true interest as that city of great boundary lines.

Pittsburgh can afford to stand on her own merits. If we are a necessary pointon any line of road, that road will not run around us. Thus we shall ultimately get all the railroad communication we could desire. Should we on any grounds consider it desirous to go through the city when its direct route is some miles away? Would any benefit result from forcing a trade to pass *through* this city that does not belong here and would cost us much to handle? Can we levy any legitimate trade because we are willing to aid the general cause of direct routes from West to East? If we stand in this position, then we are not what we claim to be; have no elements of greatness in us all, and should be content and obliged to obstruct great enterprises in their progress, after the manner of highwaymen, in order to obtain what our own merits cannot bring us.

Think the logical consequence of such reasoning. And so we would be judged, as Philadelphia is judged to-day, if we give way to a narrow policy like hers.

Let the Legislature but give us a good general railroad law and then let capitalists from *anywhere* build roads from *anywhere* to *anywhere*, in our State. Let other States, too, do the same.

Mr. Editor, I reveal, men who utter such public views as I have alluded to, must be under a spell of stupidity, or else have some interest at stake that is not the interest of

PITTSBURGH.

The Amendment Muddle.

The House of Representatives having recommitted the whole batch of constitutional amendments touching suffrage, to the Select Committee on Reconstruction, it becomes a matter of interest what they were. Mr. STEVENS's original proposition, which he undertook to rush through the first hour, but which, after a debate of ten days, did not move an inch, was as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, viz: Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation; and provided, further, that this article shall not be construed to affect the power of Congress to regulate the qualification for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislatures of the several States."

Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, moves to amend Mr. KELLEY's amendment as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation; and provided, further, that this article shall not be construed to affect the power of Congress to regulate the qualification for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislatures of the several States."

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Mr. KELLEY's amendment as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, and the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, except for participation in rebellion or other crime."

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. ELIOT as follows:

"Strike out all after the word 'representative,' and insert 'shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The Congress at their first session after the returns of each enumeration shall by the required number of States, shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress may by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 10,000 inhabitant population, but each State shall have at least one representative.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania moved to amend the original proposition by striking out after the word provided, and inserting that:

"Whenever by the constitution or laws of any State the right of suffrage shall be denied any proportion of its male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, the same proportion of its entire population shall be excluded from its basis of representation."

In addition to these propositions is the President's amendment already printed, as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all taxable property in each State."

The Daily Rocky Mountain Press, of January 12, published at Denver, Colorado, says: "We were shown to-day, in the banking house of Warren Hussey, a lot of specimens from Last Chance, Montana. They are the richest specimens of gold ever seen in this country. One was a lump of quartz, over one-half of whose weight was made up of pure gold, which stuck out in great spots all over the surface, many of these spurs being as large as a man's finger. The lode from which this quartz came is opened only to a depth of sixteen feet, and these rich specimens exist in pockets in the crevice, which averages six feet in width. The poorest ores of the lode yield $50 per ton in gold, treated with the arastra. Much of the ore yields largely in silver."

A SINGULAR case has recently come before the tribunals of Paris, in which a man Brandon was indicted by one Fauconnet for teaching a parrot to utter injurious matters against him. Delonge brought the action, and M. Fauconnet managed the defense. The tribunal rendered judgment against the Brandons, it appearing that they had carefully educated the bird to utter such expressions as "robber," "thief," "drunkard," "pig," etc. Several occupants of the house testified that during the course of five months the parrot repeated these expressions, it appearing further to the court that in buying and teaching this parrot to utter these expressions the husband and wife Brandon have made this parrot their mouthpiece, they became guilty of a misdemeanor, and were condemned to a fine of 16f., and 2f. damages.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

Special Changes in the Present Revenue Law Recommended

The Internal Revenue Commissioners, after discussing the results of their investigations of the operations of the present revenue law upon the respective industrial interests of the country, recommend that at least the following reductions or changes be made, to take effect at the commencement of the next fiscal year, July 1, 1866, or sooner if in the judgment of Congress it is considered expedient:

First—A repeal of section 100 of the amended act of March 3, 1865, (generally known as schedule A,) so far as it relates to and imposes a tax upon "billiard tables" excepted.

The taxes imposed under this section and schedule A, viz, on wagons, carriages, yachts, &c., although laid mainly on articles of luxury, are inquisitorial in their character, and are productive of more annoyance to the people and of trouble and expense to the Government than is commensurable with any revenue derivable from them.

Thus, for the fiscal year 1865, the revenue derived from gold and watch-cases only to $130 62; from watches, $7,751 82; from watches, $9,138-61; from yachts, $2,065 32, and from billiard tables, $67,754. The amount by which they will be reduced in consequence of a repeal of section 100, the tax on billiard tables excepted—taking as a basis the returns of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865—is $49,822 54.

TAX ON SEGARS.

Second—A repeal of all that part of section 94 of the amended act of March 3, 1865, which provides for the assessment and collection of taxes on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, &c.

The effect of this clause has been a great dependence and economy, and their existence upon the statute book can only be justified by imperative necessity.

The following examples strikingly illustrate the difficulty and annoyance of interpreting and enforcing the tax upon repairs:—Thus, a worker in iron can make a stove on one hour, upon which he pays a six per cent. manufacturing tax, and the next hour repairs a stove on which, if it has been in use more than one year, the value, he is required to pay a tax of three and six-tenths per cent. A blacksmith, in like manner, makes a taxable article, and then, in a like manner, repairs one just like it. Neither of these persons can reasonably be expected to keep separate accounts of the transactions upon which the rates of tax differ. Furthermore, the rates of taxation are necessarily dependent entirely upon the workman's own estimate of the value of the article before the repair, as it is not taxable unless its value is increased ten per cent. by the repair; and the assessor or assistant cannot, and should not be present as a spy to appraise articles repaired.

Again, if the worker in wood repairs a wheelbarrow worth one dollar, by adding ten cents to its value, it is taxable, but if he repairs a carriage of the value of five hundred dollars, no tax accrues unless he adds fifty dollars to its value. The tax with this limitation, therefore, is generally favorable to articles of luxury, and bears stringently upon articles of necessity.

Under the present limitation of the tax on manufactures and repairs, to such manufactures and repairs, as together exceed the rate of six hundredths of one per cent. (sixty dollars per $100,000) and a tax on the difference when the same exceeds the rate of six hundred dollars, and does not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars, a new calculation must often be made after it is ascertained that the repairs have increased the value ten per cent. Thus, if the manufactures and repairs amount to eighty dollars per year (certainly a monthly), then the tax is upon the excess of fifty dollars, namely, thirty dollars. The tax upon this excess, namely, thirty dollars, is to be apportioned at different rates of tax in proportion with the amount of repairs bears to the annual manufactures.

It is, moreover, often found practically impossible to assess a tax on repairs upon the verbal statement of the party. For example, a wheelwright repairs a carriage to the amount of three dollars per month, and knows no more about it. The owner or his agent then passes it to another tradesman, blacksmith, painter, trimmer, painter, and so on, and knows what the extent of entire repairs may be, nor even the names of the persons who have done it. The result is, that the repairs, however extensive, must go untaxed or the owner must be taxed. The difficulty continues to-day, that the law it is doubtful whether an owner can be taxed as a manufacturer, unless he furnishes materials in whole or in part, and whether the subject of repair furnished by the owner is in itself a material for manufacture, or is only a "repair" which is by the law made a manufacture. But whether this be the case or not, it is the universal testimony of all revenue assessors and collectors, that all taxes which are incidental, occasional or exceptional, in their duties on repairs, should be avoided, inasmuch as the tax is not understood by the taxpayers, is difficult of collection, tends to render evasion a habit and inquisitorial, and requires more labor and expense on the part of the Government to collect than is compensated for by the sum accruing therefrom.

The revenue derived from this source during the fiscal year 1866 was as follows:

From repairs of engines, cars, carriages, &c	$294,487 15
From repairs of ships, steamboats and other vessels	39,835 61
Making the whole reduction of the revenue by the repeal of this clause, and assuming as a basis the returns of 1865	$331,322 76

WEARING APPAREL.

Third—A repeal (subject to certain exceptions) of that part of section ninety-four, which provides for the assessment and collection of taxes on wearing apparel.

Of all the taxes imposed under the present revenue system none, probably, has been more productive of grinding than that of the poor; that this is while there are few which have given more general satisfaction to the revenue officials entrusted with their assessment and collection. The main object which induces the Commissioner to ask a repeal of this portion of the law, is a desire to free from taxation a great multitude of small operators, such as millers, tanners, manufacturers of leather, and tailors.

The products of industry, whose exemption from excise is recommended, are, in the main, of prime necessity to the poor as well as to the rich, and do not afford a certain and sufficiency of any economy in their use. The component parts of clothing, such as are taxed within the articles enumerated in the present law, are furthermore, almost without exception, heavily taxed before being fabricated, and an additional tax on them, therefore, as finished articles, necessarily involves excessive duplication of taxation.

By the operation of this law, moreover, small taxes are collected from a great number of small and poor operatives—millinens, grocers, makers, shoemakers, and others—in a manner unworthy the dignity of a great nation, and objectionable as contemplated by the original framers of the law.

It is estimated that many who are engaged in the manufacture of wearing apparel are in affluent circumstances, and are abundantly able to pay the tax; but this exemption of the great majority is far otherwise; and the Commissioner, after a review of the whole subject, can see no way of making a discrimination between the two classes. Besides, if it be assumed that the tax be in this instance fully collected, the amount, the repeal of this section of the law will consequently be for the relief of the whole people, rather than for the benefit of the manufacturers or manufacturers. The Commission therefore, recommend the following enactment:

That on and after July 1, 1866, no tax shall be levied of all descriptions, whether made to order or for sale, clothing, goods, shoes, or other articles, moccasins, hats, caps and bonnets, or other articles of dress made for the wear of men, women, or children, shall be exempt from taxation, provided that such exemptions shall not apply to any articles of clothing manufactured by weaving, knitting, or felting, but shall be subject to any articles made separately for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for use in making any of the same; or to any article made from fur, or fur-skins dressed with the fur on, or from India rubber or to hoop skirts. And provided further, that every person, firm, or corporation, who shall manufacture any of the foregoing articles, exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, shall pay five dollars for license; if exceeding two thousand dollars, ten dollars, and for every additional thousand dollars, five dollars.

The amount by which the revenue will be reduced by a repeal of the excise on these articles, taking as a basis the returns for the fiscal year 1865, we will be as follows:

Clothing	$6,820,995 65
Boots and shoes	3,260,627 20
Gloves, hats, &c	30,180 14
Making an aggregate of	10,131,741 99

This amount will be somewhat further augmented by the revenue from hats, caps and other articles, the revenue from which, not being separately returned, cannot be ascertained by the Commission.

IRON AND COAL.

Fourth—A repeal of the excise duty of two dollars and forty cents per ton levied upon pig iron; the repeal of the duty of six cents per ton levied upon bituminous mineral coal, and of the duty of one dollar per barrel on crude petroleum.

These articles are all raw materials lying at the base of great branches of industry, and it is for the interest of the country that their production and sale should be, to the greatest possible extent, increased and cheapened.

The reduction of the revenue by the repeal of the duties on these articles, adopting the returns of the fiscal year 1865 as a basis of computation, will be as follows:

From pig iron	$1,484,852 82
From coal	835,993 91
From petroleum	
Total	$2,320,976 73

The amount of revenue derived from all direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, and the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color."

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. ELIOT as follows:

"Strike out all after the word 'representative,' and insert 'shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The Congress at their first session after the returns of each enumeration shall by the required number of States, shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress may by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 10,000 inhabitant population, but each State shall have at least one representative.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania moved to amend the original proposition by striking out after the word provided, and inserting that:

"Whenever by the constitution or laws of any State the right of suffrage shall be denied any proportion of its male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, the same proportion of its entire population shall be excluded from its basis of representation."

In addition to these propositions is the President's amendment already printed, as follows:

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The products of industry, whose exemption from excise is recommended, are, in the main, of prime necessity to the poor as well as to the rich, and do not afford a certain and sufficiency of any economy in their use. The component parts of clothing, such as are taxed within the articles enumerated in the present law, are furthermore, almost without exception, heavily taxed before being fabricated, and an additional tax on them, therefore, as finished articles, necessarily involves excessive duplication of taxation.

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The Daily Commercial

Abraham Lincoln as He Was.

Some weeks since we copied from a lecture delivered by Hon. W. H. Herndon, of Springfield, Illinois, who was Abraham Lincoln's law partner for twenty years, a remarkable personal description of "the martyr President." Mr. Herndon has delivered a second lecture on the life and character of his old partner, from which we make extracts, the entire lecture being too long for insertion in our columns. Mr. Herndon said:

In approaching the subject, the lecturer said, on the former occasion, he had divested himself of all prejudices or partialities, if he had ever been influenced by either; he had endeavored to be true to his own convictions, and would give his hearers the result of those convictions without coloring or evasion."

As to the faculty of imagination Mr. Herndon said:

Mr. Lincoln had no perceptible appreciation of the beautiful, the grand or sublime in nature or art. He was not of that ideal mental conformation that feels softened and elevated in the presence of the beautiful, the grand or sublime. He this may be regretted by some, but I repeat that Mr. Lincoln was made for a still higher end. He dwelt in the true and good, and his emotions were correspondingly elevated."

In regard to will, the lecturer said:

Mr. Lincoln had no will about simple facts, forms, methods or modes, and hence he would surrender, at any time, for any one, his opinions, if previous relations or obligations. He called his opposite for this generosity and firmness, but he was indifferent to all such unessential things. But beg him to do an intelligible thing, and his amused conscience and instantly reply, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' Pray to him with tears in your eyes and rings of gold in your hands, to surrender truth or principles, and his soul would indignantly exclaim, 'I would perish first.'

Mr. Lincoln had an iron will on all questions relating to truth, principles and right. He never lifted his foot when once he planted it. Never."

In regard to ambition, the lecturer observed:

Mr. Lincoln was an ambitious man. He first elected to the captaincy of a company in old Sangamon, during the Black Hawk war, and then and there lasted, for the first time in life, the sweets of office. From that hour, he never ceased to contend for place."

Concerning simplicity of mind:

The world must learn to distinguish simple appearances from simplicity. Mr. Lincoln had a suspecting mind, doubted no man's honesty, was easily cheated and duped. He was by democratic—easily approached, tender, deeply affected by the distress of others, and had a defective intuitive judgment, he was simple indeed; but is this an evidence of simplicity of character? Lincoln melted into tears a sharper, in a sad, sad night indeed. He was wholly destitute of those qualities of nature springing from a conscious want of noble worth. Yet at twenty-five years' acquaintance I convinced the lecturer that he never knew the inside of Mr. Lincoln's mind."

On the subject of religion:

The lecturer devoted a chapter to the religion of Mr. Lincoln, which, viewed through his peculiar theological lens, presents a picture varying so materially from that generally considered as characterizing Mr. Lincoln's later years, at least when, from the circumstances of the case, others had a better opportunity of judging of this very delicate matter than Mr. Herndon. For these, and other reasons, a recital of this portion of the discourse is omitted."

Coming to humor, Mr. Herndon remarked:

The gloom and abstraction of Mr. Lincoln prevented him from being a social being. His humor was his only side of sociality. In the society of his fellows he was tender, but never very ungly or passionately affectionate. He was accustomed to sit down in private houses or where and hold social conversations, such as men take pleasure in. In his office, he sat down, or spread himself on his lounge, read the paper aloud, told stories, talked politics—or science, art, literature, railroads, colleges, guns, hospitals, commerce, progress—nothing that was the world generally. He rarely not interested the world generally. He could not do; his nature forbid it. He sometimes held his levees, and parties at his house, but high a kind and generous host, he was not always sociable. The same is also true regarding manners at social gatherings away from home here he would corner a few friends, and out his stories, keeping them in a perfect whirlwind of laughter. Men's sides ached next from jolly, hearty laughter."

On the subject of self-reliance the lecturer related:

He always kept his fore-finger on the public mind and told its throbs. It can hardly with a be said that he was a bold, brave, vigorous man. He clung to the Whig party as it was about to die, when he said to its ads, 'Bury the Federal cockade; it has no life and uses.' His finger was on its pulse, watched the movements of the chaotic mass; as a cool, prudent, cautious, plastic man." out his leaving the Whig party and being an Abolitionist, his old partner said:

He was urged to remain a Whig; second, he importuned to become a Know-nothing—nothing—Do-nothing; thirdly, he was scored to embrace Abolitionism. Thus he was urn toward three different points. Finally of the cords gave way, and he was at the ry of the third, which drew him to the side reedom; and at Bloomington he was baptized and received into fellowship. He made it ch then and there, and the rer, who heard many of his speeches, gave it as his opinion that the mington speech was the grandest effort his life. Up to this moment he had simply ed the slavery question on ground of policy never approaching the question of its rad and eternal rights. Now he was inspired ised and regenerated, and had all the fer- of a new convert; the smothered flame n out; enthusiasm, unusual to him, blazed his eyes were aglow with an inspiration; heart was alive to the right; thus sympathy unusually deep to him burst forth and he d before the throne of the Eternal, right in me of his God, and then and there unlened his penitential and freed soul. This ch was fresh, new, genuine, filled with fermingled with divine enthusiasm; it was and pathos; it was justice, equity, truth right set at large. He was at feet for es high morality, but here he seemed seven high, and inspired at that. From that day e day of his death he stood firm on the t; he shouldered his great cross, wedded his tides, nursed it, kept it, taught it to others, in his fidelity bore witness of it to his h, and finally sealed it with his blood."

Mr. Lincoln's style of public speaking is thus scribed:

He was long, tall and bony, as has been described; he had no grace of style or beauty of on. His features were long and blunt, his ures were confined chiefly to his head, and listed principally in sunaps and jerks; sometes the gestures were extended to his whole r. His voice was husky, loud and rattling. man stood up, his hands and arms hung generally at his sides loosely. Sometimes thumbs were hooked in the arm-holes of vest. He spoke logically, thorough analysis, g the figures of the external world to illus- his ideas.

He did not argue metaphysically, mathemically or abstrusely. He reasoned from the ide world to the inner mind; was not rhetorical, oratorical, but eloquent in his way. Mr. oln reasoned deeply, broadly, strongly. eloquence pronounced in the minds of those heard him is thorough conviction, giving a and perfect satisfaction to the soul; not exg energy of action, but a philosophical satfaction, an abiding conviction, in which the er rested firmly. It was only when Mr. oln's head and conscience breathed through tender tongue of his heart on the mass of kind that he was truly sublime, grandly quent."

PERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Nothing which our Manufacturers have long desired,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

following recommendations from some of on known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a to be Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1865.—We are using "Sperm Lubricator" manufactured by Messrs. Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our nery, and find it equal to lard oil in every re- We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

EARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & Co., 28 Ket street,—Gents: I have been using your Sperm ricator for the past year or more, and can recomend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil, I our oil for the cylinder, for oarning, and in fact ery thing that oil is required for about the Mill. o used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chiago Railroad, and all the machinery through with me it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, JEAN PETTYS.

Engineer at Peter Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co. WYMAN'S MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator" Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, the chasing and on our fan, running 3,200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend it as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

WYMAN, HASTINGS & CO.

Also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moreland & Co., Echo Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Brothers, and Hemet Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
22 Market street.

One Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages for purchasers. dec4-lmond

TO FARMERS,

Tobacco and Fruit Growers.

Your attention is called to the

EUREKA AMMONIATED

Pure Super-Phosphate of Lime

AND

Bradley's Patent

TOBACCO FERTILIZER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

These Fertilizers are the cheapest, most reliable and perfect Manure ever manufactured, insuring a full harvest, or a large return for a small outlay, increasing the crop one-half or more, and improving the quality, as will be seen by the following Analysis made by Prof. R. O. WETHERILL, of this city, with the accompanying certificate:

Analysis of Phosphatic made by Prof. Otto Wuth, for the Allegheny Fertilizer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 20, 1866:

Moisture	4.30
Organic and Volatile Matter	28.53
Phosphate of Phosphoric Acid	13.54
Lime,	
Magnesia,	0.45
Per Oxyde of Iron,	
Sulphate of Potash	1.22
Sulphate of Ammonia	2.31
Gypsum	36.47
Phosphoric Acid	3.16
Lime,	
Magnesia,	1.03
Per Oxyde of Iron,)	
Sand and Clay	0.75
	100.

PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1866.

ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY.

Gentlemen: Having made the Analysis of your Eureka Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime, the immediate value of the Super-Phosphate will refer to every Agriculturalist; also the fact, that the present Fertilizer is in advance in value to the best of our Super-Phosphate Acid and Salts of Ammonia. The "Eureka" contains over four-fifths of its phosphoric Acid in the soluble state, also, twice per cent. of Sulphate of Ammonia, and a considerable quantity of organic matter of fermenting quality. Convinced that a Fertilizer of such a composition cannot be surpassed, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to recommend the "Eureka" as the most reliable Fertilizer which has come to my knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, R. O. WETHERILL,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Pamphlets containing directions for use, address ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY, Box 1547 Pittsburgh, Pa., or 96 LIBERTY STREET.

Edwin Shaw

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—CATLIN & FREEZE'S improved FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.

Latest preparation ever discovered for Roofing and other articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Alabaster, Paper, Ivory, Furniture, Leather, Marble, &c.

For sale by C. C. MATHIAS, Druggist, Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. W. HERNDON.

Last night but one of the great artiste, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly

MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,

Who will, by desire appear as LEONIE ARNAULD.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the management will, by particular desire, present the beautiful play, in five acts, written expressly for Mrs. Lander, entitled

MISALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

Leonie Arnauld, a Portrait Painter in Love.....Mrs. Lander.

Friday, benefit of Mrs. F. W. Lander.

In active preparation, Azrah Na Pooge.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mrs. Dr. Henry S. Giles,

OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS,

Will deliver one of her celebrated

SHAKSPERIAN READINGS,

AT

MASONIC HALL,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st, 1866.

No Reserved Seats. ja31

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
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The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se27-ly

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Blacksmiths,
NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan3-3m

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AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
68 Market street.
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GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
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Having received the Agency for the sale of the above fertilizers, we are prepared to furnish the same in any quantity, at Manufacturers' prices. Send for pamphlet, containing testimonials, directions, prices, &c.

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For the Holidays, at
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AT A GOOD PRICE.
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100,000 feet of two inch plank, 10 to 15 feet long.
100,000 feet sawed timber.
Mills situate on Conneaut creek, Mercer county, Pa., on line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
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(Successors to Wm. N. Ogden & Co.,)
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That will not break or get out of order, for
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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
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Michigan Amber and Club Wheat in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
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Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE ESSELA

Last night but two of the beautiful young Comedienne and Prima Donna,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE.

Last night but two of the Skatorial Queen, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 1st, will be presented the beautiful comedy entitled

KATTY O'SHEAL.

Clog Hornpipe.....D. Sullivan.
Grand Skating carnival by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
To conclude with the musical burlette of the
SWEDISH NIGHT NGALE.
Friday, benefit of Miss Emilie Melville.
Panchon, Saturday afternoon. Miss Melville as Panchon.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
MAD'LLE OTTILIE GENEE.

In her inimitable word-renowned French character of
FOLICHONETTE,
In the solo farce, "Folichonette au bal de l'Opera," by Mr. Decker. Music by Richard Genee. With songs and dances.
The performance commences with
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Comedy in 2 acts by Yunger. And the farce by Holtey,
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Reserved seats, $1 00, are sold at the Music Stores of Messrs. Hamm & Co. and Messrs. Hoffman & Blome's, 3 days in advance.

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19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a exclusive use of the same. jan8-1y

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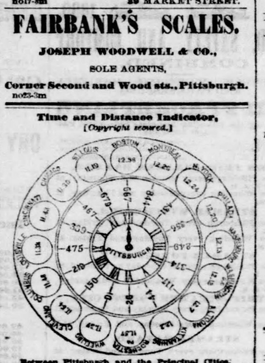

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With Bells, and Piano Accompaniment. They vary in price from $40 to $300. Don't fail to see them for they are really charming, at
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OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL
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CARPETS,
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COMPRISING MANY NEW PATTERNS OF
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NOW SELLING AT THE
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Your friends will appreciate at
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CARPET STORE,
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MOSAIC RUGS,
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EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS!
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS
Liberal Concessions in Prices,
On our choice and extensive
STOCK OF CARPETS,
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WINDOW SHADES,
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CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,
Enabling our customers to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Of permanent value, at a very moderate expense.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. ly2

JOHN MOORHEAD,
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FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mills. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 50 pounds to the yard. jy6

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GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street,
WILL SELL
For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
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For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$20 00
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POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c., been selling at $1 12½.
DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $2 50.
ALL SILKS greatly reduced.
PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec22

WINTER GOODS AT
LOW PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
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AND OTHER
WINTER UNDERWEAR
Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment
WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
AN WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during this month at Wholesale and Retail.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
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BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses.

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2,500 PAIR
Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
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SEWING MACHINES.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THE
WHEELER & WILSON
Machine
ARE:

1. It uses no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.
2. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, elasticity and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to progress and materials.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
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Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se6-1y

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TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
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Mason county and other grades, Cutting Leaf, Red Bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright Leaf Manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
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No. 6 FEDERAL STREET.
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
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Wholesale Druggists.
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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
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APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the only genuine Spring Trusses, Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. H. HEMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Hemold. oct4-ly

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
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HAMPTON & MORELAND,
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Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-ly

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Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
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Call with discharge and two witnesses. ly28

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A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
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Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja5-1m

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NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch st.,
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Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh: Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec7-1y

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Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
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Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Low rates.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh.

T. C. JENKINS,
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No. 229 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
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Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Produce.
Refer to most brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Corn Shipments.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited. fe1

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CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS;
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to Gay National Bank, Gingrich Second National Bank, Peoria Commercial, National Bank, Cincinnati. O. Daily Dows & Co., New York; Jason Hulse, Pittsburgh. ja13-3m

SIMEON COLHOUN. WM. R. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,
ja18-3m under St. Charles Hotel.

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov-3mos

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on FRIDAY, the 23d day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with one hundred gallons of the best quality of pure winter-strained OIL, either Lard or Sperm, to be delivered in such lots, and to be delivered at such times as may be directed, subsequent to the Government supply contract, or at the warehouse of contractors. Each of the oils to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound casks, made and painted suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons, and to warrant the Lard Oil not to be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be enforced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 16th day of May, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of cosia, or lard oil, to be delivered at places stipulated, as Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts hereby invited will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality, pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz: specific gravity, burning, the amount of coldness, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected, unless found to be free from the burning and fluidity

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, February 1, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A young man, who is a stranger in the city wishes something to do as copyist in a store, hotel or wherever he can earn a living. Understands French and English. Apply at No. 51 Second street.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—At a missionary meeting at Waugh Chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington City, on Sunday morning last, after an eloquent sermon from the Rev. Franklin Moon, of Philadelphia, Brigadier General James A. Ekin, of this city, and the Hon. George V. Lawrence, member of Congress, were both made life members of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, each of these gentlemen being present, and both members of sister churches.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday a coal train on the Connellsville Railroad jumped the track at Alpaville station, making a general wreck. Wm. Crawford, brakeman, residing at McKeesport, had his head crushed in a horrible manner, and is probably fatally injured. Philip Miller, of West Newton, also an employee, had one of his legs crushed so severely as to render amputation necessary. A man named Wm. Dunn, was also seriously injured, falling from a train and jumping off when a short distance above the city. He is not expected to recover.

THE SKATING PARKS.

The attendance at the Central and Union Skating Parks yesterday, was fully as large as on any previous occasion since the commencement of the season. The weather was moderate and pleasant, and the ice in splendid condition. During the afternoon Miss Carrie A. Moore, the "Skatorial Queen," made her debut at the Central Park, and her beautiful and graceful movements elicited the admiration of the large concourse of spectators in attendance. The Meagher Brothers, who are reputed to be the most skillful skaters in the country, arrived from Chicago last evening in the 9:30 o'clock train, and will make their first appearance at Central To-day. The managers of this Park appear determined to do all in their power to add to the enjoyment of their patrons.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson proceeded to Lectdale yesterday, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of a man found floating in the Ohio river at that point on Tuesday. The deceased was apparently about thirty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, black whiskers and hair. He had on a blue cloth coat, coarse cassimere vest and barred pants, and three flannel shirts—gray, striped and white. A leather belt was around his body. Nothing was found upon him to lead to his identification. The jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned," and the remains of the body was interred in the Sewickley Cemetery. When the body was first discovered it was supposed to be Franz Hogda, who has been missing from this city since the 20th inst. Hogda, however, was only seventeen years of age, and his fate still remains a mystery.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

The number for February has been received. We understand that the publishers have been threatened with prosecution, by parties who think they are referred to in theshowing of how bogus companies are organized in the popular story, "How I made a fortune in Wall stree." It is well to know how such things are done, and besides the story itself is charmingly written. The best of the joke is, that the President of a leading Wall street Company is understood to be the author, and is quite prepared to prove all he asserts. The publishers could afford to risk the law suit. The other articles are, "Training for the Ring," "Beating Against the Flight in the Dark," a thrilling adventure; "The Streets of the World," by G. Augusta Sala, "The Bourgeois of Paris," one of the most instructive class of articles upon foreign travel. "I he Man in the Conservatory," "What I Dreamt on New Year's Eve," "Hidder Ro and Hidder Ray," besides a variety of short articles on Natural History, scientific notes, tales, &c. This Magazine contains forty eight pages, and is for sale by all newsdealers, at ten cents a copy. Published by O. H. Bailey & Co., New York, at $4 a year, or $1 for three months. Specimen copies ten cents.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A letter from Salt Lake City, January 7, says the snow is about two feet deep, and that the oldest inhabitant says for eighteen years there has been no such winter as this on the Plains. Most of the freighters are large losers of stock, the following figures being reported: B. F. Ficklin, about 400 head of cattle; Fuge & Salsbury, about 325; Simonds & Whitridge, 100; Ben. A. Majors lost 100 heads in one night; Caldwell & Co. have 1,800 head, but have not heard from them since the storm. If they have lost their proportion it will have taxed them about 1,200 head. This correspondent further says that, on the overland journey from Leavenworth, he saw a number of mule teams—mules looking very hard—and that J. T. Mc-Whirk was at Fort Wallington with mules having lost about sixty mules, although he had fed eight thousand dollars' worth of fodder in trying to save them.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City, will be held tonight. A number of important measures will be discussed, among which is the repeal of the frame building law. This matter has been agitated for several months, and an effort will be made to-night to decide it. It is stated that in case the present law is repealed, a large number of frame tenements will be erected, and be ready for occupying by the first of April. The main question to be settled is, whether the prosperity of the city would not be retarded by the erection of so many unhinged frame buildings. Although the demand for dwelling houses might be partially supplied, yet the improvements would be of a very inferior character, and the fire risks would be greatly increased. It is proposed to confine the privilege of erecting frame buildings to certain parts of the various wards, and it is probable that if any definite action is taken it will be in this shape. The West Pennsylvania Railroad question will also be introduced, and an effort probably made to settle it with the view of the managers of the road. The decision of the Court in relation to the injunction served upon the road, which was argued before the Court of Common Pleas on Friday, has not yet been made public, but it is understood that it will not be favorable to the city.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society was held yesterday morning, the President, George R. White, Esq., in the chair. Gen. Negley reported the following list of novelties, which had attracted his attention during the past season. The General stated that some of the varieties might have been in cultivation for some time, but they were new to him. The list is as follows:

ROSES.—H. P., John Hooper. Splendid form; very double, and large; color, bright rose, darkcenter.

H. P., Duchess de Caylus; exquisitively beautiful; one of the indispensable roses in a small collection.

H. P., Eugenie Verdier; dark, rich violet; full form; fine habit.

Tea, Marechal Niel; similar to the beautiful yellow rose, Isabella Gray, but superior in every respect; truly a charming rose.

Tea, Madame de Serlot; white, tinted with rose.

Add to the above the older Remontant roses, Jules Margottin, General Jacquininot; to the Teas, Floire de Dijon, Madame Talcot, Comtesse de la Barthe, Safrano, Marshall P. Wilder, and Madame Williams. There are many other deserving varieties. The list named will be esteemed in the largest collection.

DIANTHUS HEDEWIGII.—Hybridus fl. pl., a charming addition to the beautiful class of Pinks. The plant is very bushy, and covered with flowers.

VERBENA.—Miss Kate Baum. To be had at John R. and A. Murdoch's nursery. A beautiful striped variety, pink and white; large flowers; good habit; very desirable.

VICTORIA ASTER.—A giant flower; very double when well grown; perfectly splendid.

VEGETABLES—Hage's Dwarf, Early Cauliflower. The earliest; very dwarf; firm heads; indifferent to season.

Radish—French Breakfast. Crisp, free grow ing, and not liable to run to seed.

Potatoes—Early Goodrich. Early, large and productive. Promises to be a great acquisition.

Tomato—Squash or Apple. Large, solid fruit, six to ten pounds; flesh deep orange color; sweet, juicy, and delicious. Resembles a sweet potato in flavor. Keeps until March.

Peas—Larter surprise; blue, large pods, very productive. Eugeny; white, large pods, exceedingly productive, large pods, and one of the best.

Beans—Indian Chief, pole bean; tender, succulent and productive. The pods remain crisp longer than any other.

Gen. Negley's report was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered him by the Society.

After transacting some business of minor importance the Society adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning, at their rooms on Fifth avenue.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and approved, Hon. John E. Parke, from the Committee on Consolidation of the Agricultural Society, reported adverse to the project, but recommended that the Horticultural Society be invited to co-operate with the Agricultural Society during the annual exhibitions. The report was received and adopted.

General James S. Negley offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were then adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been proposed to assemble the wool growers of this and the adjoining counties, to discuss measures for the advancement of wool growing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Society express a deep interest in this important agricultural product, and cordially invite the members of the Society and all others interested in the movement, to attend the Convention to be held on the 8th of February.

The following essay, written by Gen. Negley, was then read:

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1866.

MORRIS CROSS, Esq., Chairman—SIR: I have the honor to comply with the request passed at the last meeting of the board, by presenting a few extracts from my notes of the past summer:

PROTECTION OF TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES FROM INSECTS.

I effectually preserved my roses from the ravages of the saw-fly and caterpillar by using a decoction of tobacco—steeping leaves, stems, &c., in the grains of strychnine, with a small piece of soap to make it adhere to the leaves. The liquid was applied by a syringe as often as any of the insects appeared. It killed them immediately upon eating any portion of the leaf or bud. The liquid washed off by the rain, or dew, does not disfigure or injure the growth of the plant, and is the only means I have ever found to protect this favorite flower. Any mixture sufficiently strong to kill by external application will also destroy the foliage of the plant in this method I will ask some one to name. Aphis from the tender shoots of grape vines.

CABBAGES.

This plant may be easily protected from cutworms by using small pieces of paper wrapped around the stem when planted. The paper orders no obstruction to the growth of the plant, and diverts the attention of the insect.

TREE WORMS.

Petroleum is an excellent remedy for the destruction of caterpillars. Attach a piece of sponge to a rod, saturate it with petroleum, and apply to the nests or branches infested. The insects will be speedily destroyed or driven off without permanent injury to the tree.

Perhaps there was no season within the memory of man, during which there appeared such countless numbers and species of insects. In the long list of preparations which I tried, there is one which promises to be very valuable, especially for grape vines. I refer to coal tar. The substance, mixed with sand and placed around the plant on the surface of the ground, is not only useful to drive away the insects, but is also nourishes the plant. Coal tar contains a lot of volatile acid, highly offensive to all inferior creatures. Insects shun the plants as long as there is any emanation from the tar.

For the protection of the peach tree the composition should be heaped up around the stem of the tree whenever it attains a few inches. I found the peach grub fully developed in each round the peach trees of one season's growth; consequently their protection must commence at an early age. Yours, very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

The Society then adjourned until the last Wednesday in February.

GRAND FENIAN HOP.

Presentation of an Irish Republic Flag to the Pittsburgh Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, Etc., Etc.

The City Hall was densely crowded last night on the occasion of the annual ball of the Fenian Brotherhood of the Pittsburgh Circle. Fair women and gallant men united in a most appropriate tribute to the cause of Ireland, and kept up the demonstration until the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. Around the entire hall large shields were hung, bordered with green and bearing the names of the thirty-two counties of Ireland. Over the stage was suspended a large national flag, and upon the walls was suspended additional shields bearing the names of the four Irish provinces, viz: Ulster, Munster, Linster and Connaught. Tiny American flags decorated the entire four sides of the immense hall, while a fine band of music, stationed in the gallery, discoursed beautiful music. On the stage sat thirty-two little girls appropriately dressed in white with sashes of green. At nine o'clock the flag presentation ceremonies took place. The symbol was made of heavy green banner silk, and measured four feet ten inches deep by 7 feet 10 inches in length. It bore on one side the following inscription: "Presented by the Ladies of Pittsburgh to the F. B. P. C., January, 1866." In the centre was the Irish harp, surmounted by a head of the "Maid of Erin." On the reverse was a sun burst reflecting its rays over a lake shielded by towering hills. The banner was manufactured by Mrs. Ellen Cass and painted by John M. Glosser, of Pittsburgh. The Fenian Circle in military costume were drawn up in line by company front, facing the platform, and made a decidedly soldierly appearance. After the little girls before alluded to, had sung the popular Fenian ballad "Irish Rights," to the tune of the "Wearin' of the Green," Mr. Connolly, the representative of the fair donors of the flag, stepped forward, bearing in his hand the elegant emblem of the Irish nationality. As its folds were opened to the view of the vast concourse of people, they seat up a shout of admiration which fairly shook the hall.

SPEECH OF MR. CONNOLLY.

Mr. Connoly, on behalf of the ladies, then presented the flag in the following words:

Fenians—Soldiers of the Irish Republic—I have the honor to present to you, on behalf of the ladies of Pittsburgh, the flag which you are to carry on your mission of Freedom; the flag which is to proclaim wherever it waves liberty for Ireland and death to English tyranny. These patriotic ladies have spared neither labor nor expense to make it a worthy offering to the defenders of Ireland against the hated tyranny of England. No words of mine can express to you the delight and pleasure of these ladies in being able to pour out their soul-keeping this glorious emblem of Ireland, the flag of your nationality.

It is unnecessary in me to remind you of the sacredness of your charge, for the men who have proved their valor on the battlefields of their adopted country, will never permit the flag of Old Ireland and the New Republic surrendered to the polluting slaves of the perfidious England. With this knowledge, this belief, the fair daughters of the West expect you, as faithful soldiers of the Irish Republic, to take it, and advance to meet the enemy, you will never return till this token of their affections waves over an Irish Republic. Take it, and may God defend the right. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF DR. DONNELLY.

Dr. Donnelly gracefully received the gift, and responded substantially as follows:

LADIES—In receiving from your hands this beautiful flag, I highly appreciate the honor and secure proof of your patriotism, I do so with a knowledge of the utter incapacity of myself and the Fenian brethren to express our thanks adequately to you for the valuable gift; but rest assured that the soldiers of Ireland, the worthy sons of Irish mothers, will ever cherish and transmit to posterity every General in the field, from Scott to Grant. It was Irishmen and Fenians that saved the Federal army at Gaines' Mill from annihilation, and the panic-stricken flight, if not surrender, by the timely arrival of the Irish Brigade, whose cheers as they gained the hill-top overlooking the field of battle, stayed the fugitives and gave renewed courage to the Union soldiers. It was then that the green flag of Ireland waved in triumph as it did of yore at Fontenoy; it was then that the sun-burst of Erin illuminated the hearts of the Union in their dark hour of adversity; it was then, oh! my countrymen, I saw you in all your glory, in all your grandeur of war, battling for liberty and the Union, and when I could I am Irishman. Yes, my countrymen, you have nobly fought on the side of justice and right, you have secured the liberation of millions that miserable have been held in bondage, and express your detestation of tyranny in every form, particularly the tyranny that enslaves body and mind, and uses every means to debase, destroy and exterminate a brave and generous people, such as the tyranny of England over Ireland. I would not delay to-night who have fought with Bowcrans, Mulligan and Sherman in the South and South-west, and also see many of my old companions of the Army of the Potomac, who fought under McClellan, and with Meagher, Corcoran and Sickles, and will men who have shown such devotion to the stars and stripes, not carry in triumph wherever they go, the green banner of Ireland when led by Fenian chiefs? I know they will, and I see the great brotherhood of the East, North and South, from California to Canada, and our companions on the other side of the Atlantic, ready to mount the West screamer to move on the enemy the moment orders are received from headquarters. We have the heartfelt sympathy of every American, the support and encouragement to go on in the good work of humbling England, by every lover of liberty in the land. Only remains for us to be united, true to ourselves, and thousands of veteran soldiers will rally to the standard the moment a blow is struck at England, the cut-throat of nations, and would-be assassins or the victorious Republic in its late struggle for existence.

Soldiers of the Irish Republic, for that is your just title, in the name of the ladies so far distant when our nationality will be recognized by all liberal Governments, and our rights of self-government, and our rights of self-government, sweep the seas of the pirate of nations, our victorious banners wave in triumph over the Metropolis of the enemy, and this one of the West, when it kisses the free winds of Heaven on what was once the enemy's soil, will be a guarantee to our persecuted brethren in Ireland that we are coming, and that we have struck an effective blow for liberty and the Irish Republic. [Cheers.]

The flag was then delivered to the standard-bearer of the Fenians, amid loud cheers.

SPEECH OF MAJ. GEN. NEGLEY.

Maj. Gen. Negley, was next introduced as a substitute for Maj. Gen. Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War, who was unable to be present, owing to important official business elsewhere.

General Negley was vociferously applauded, and his remarks were extremely happy and appropriate. He acknowledged his gratitude for the distinguished recognition they had given him. He was glad to recognize among the vast crowd before him those who had rallied in the grand army which proclaimed freedom on this continent. He referred in eloquent language to the past glory and present struggle of Ireland, and declared himself to be the friend of humanity and liberty. He said he felt an interest in the emblem of Irish glory, which he bid the Brotherhood to unfold to the breeze, and expressed the hope that like the flag of the Union, it might very speedily wave in triumph over the land of the brave and beloved people. The General referred in a forcible manner to the injuries heaped upon this country by England, and he felt satisfied that the sympathies of the American people were for the Fenian cause. In concluding he urged upon them the necessity of union, and of a strong organization to inaugurate a system of judicious management, and closed amid applause by reciting the following lines from Moore's "Erin, oh! Erin"—

Like the bright lamp that shone on Kildares holy lane
And burned thro' long ages of darkness and storm,
Is the heart that has kept its allegiance true unto
Whose spirit outlives unsading and warm.
Erin! Erin! thus bright through the tears
Of a long night of bondage thy spirit appears.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young,
Thy sun is but rising when others are set;
And the chain of thy captive chief on thy mourning bath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.
Erin! Erin! thy reign on the shadow of shade
Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall fade.

Unchilled by the rain, and unwaked by the wind,
The lily lies sleeping thro' winter's coldhour,
Till spring's light touch on her bosom is kind,
And daylight and liberty bless the young flower.
Thus Erin, oh Erin, thy doom is at hand,
And the hope that lived thro' all shall blossom at last.

THE BALL.

As soon as the intellectual feast was over, the "hop" commenced, and was vigorously kept up until a late hour. The music was excellent, the fine, and the order of dancing included all the most popular and fashioning quadrilles, redowas, waltzes, schottishes, &c., of the day.

THE SUPPER.

It was past midnight when the Fenian Circle and their guests sat down to a very sumptuous supper. The edibles were delicious and in great variety, and after the supper a "feast of reason and flow of soul" ensued.

Strike Among Rolling Mill Employees.

At a Convention of Iron Manufacturers held in this city on the 16th of January, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the mill hands, it was—

Resolved, That we adopt the following schedule of wages, to take effect after Saturday, the 27th of January, 1866: For boiling, $7 00 per ton of 2,240 lbs; heating, $1 00 per ton of 2,240 lbs; muck milling, $1 00 per ton of 2,240; double mill catching, 62½ cents per ton of 2,240. Guide mill rolling, $6 00 per ton of 2,240 lbs; leaving the $4 00 list as at present price. Muck rolling, 80 cents per ton of 2,240 lbs; finishers, 62½ per cent. reduction. Plate, No. 10 and heavier, 85 62½ per ton of 2,240. Roll turning, 20 per cent. reduction. Rolling nail plate, 75 cents per keg of 100 nails. Heating nail plate, $1 00 for 20 kegs nails. Cutting nails—take off last advance.

The "Hands" struck against the ago were paid nine dollars per ton, and a reduction of one dollar per ton was subsequently made. The employers now (by the employers to throw off another dollar, which will make a reduction in the average earnings of a full hand of one dollar per day. The workmen argue that the prices of living are as high now as at any time since the war began, and that therefore no call in the world has been reduced, while rents are higher now than ever before, and still advancing. Under the circumstances they say they are not willing to consent to the reduction, and have therefore quit work. We learn that the fires in all the rolling mills and nail factories in the city and vicinity have gone out, and the hands utterly refuse to work, with the exception of those in the nail of Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co, in Monongahela Borough. The mills in Wheeling and Mahoning Valley are also out, and the nail mills in that section may probably extend wherever efforts for the reduction of wages have been made.

On the other hand, the different Iron and Nail Manufacturers, after having fully and carefully investigated the matter, have expressed that they cannot pay any higher rates than those set forth in the above schedule, and say that they are compelled to the growth of their close the mills entirely. The reduction will fall only on those who perform the high priced skilled work, and who have been earning on an average from five to ten dollars per day, each, the employers not proposing to reduce the wages of the laboring class. The manufacturers say that if they cannot operate their establishments on the reduction, they prefer for their stock should remain idle and the mills closed.

We cannot say how many hands have thus been thrown out of work, but from reports the number must be very large. This is the present state of the case, and it is impossible to say when the mills will be in operation again.

LARCENY.—Three young men named James Blume, James Wilson and John Wilson were committed to jail yesterday by Esquire Sess, on the oath of Gall Swindle, on the charge of stealing two guns from John Cubbage.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Yesterday, Mayor Lowry was engaged in making a final settlement of his business, preparatory to delivering up the books and accounts to his successor, Mr. McCarthy will take possession this morning, and enter immediately upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The new police filed the necessary bonds, and took the oath of office. Inquire of ——— JAMES SANDS, on the premises, New Texas.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Daniel Rhea appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information charging Frank Kelly (a namesake of the Squire's, but no relation) with larceny. Rhea, who is a shoemaker, engaged Kelly to make him eight or nine pairs of boots, which Kelly sold, and converted the money to his own use. A warrant was issued for Kelly's arrest. Jeffrey O'Brien, charged with obtaining board under false pretense, to the amount of thirty-two dollars, from Jane O'Brien, was held to bail to answer the charge at Court. Michael Mullen entered a charge of malicious mischief against Patrick Malone. Mullen charges Malone with maliciously jumping on the bake-oven of deponent in Oakland, and smashing it in. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—John Lundy appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and entered a charge of surety of the peace against Cornelius McClafferty. Lundy stated that the aforesaid McClafferty did threaten deponent's wife with violence, and fearing McClafferty may carry his threats into execution, prays that a warrant may be issued, and that he may be arrested. Warrant issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—This magistrate had three cases of assault and battery before him yesterday. The first one appearing was Timothy Haggerty who charged Hannah Driscoll with assault and battery, which consisted in Hannah striking deponent in the face with a lump of coal. Hannah was held for a hearing. John Miller made information against Charles Harris for assault and battery. Miller stated that Harris struck him, knocked him down, and beat him. Harris was held to bail for trial. Mary Kernan, charged her husband, Edward Kernan, with assault and battery, leaving the assisted in Edward striking Mary in the face, and otherwise ill-treating her. Edward was held for a further hearing. Henry Hushand was committed for trial for surety of the peace on oath of John B. Taylor.

CORRECTION.—William Sarber and Peter Bolster, of the Allegheny police, who were arraigned yesterday before Alderman Strain on a charge of forcible entry and detainer, request us to state that they had nothing at all to do with the transaction, being there merely to preserve peace.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Dime Savings Institution.

NOVEMBER 30, 1865.

Published in conformity with the Charter.

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors.....$103,255 11
3 Per Cent. Dividend out of earnings for 6 mos. ending May 30.....
Due 7 Per Cent. do. do. Nov. 30.....2,383 64— 5,461 77
Rents Payable.....235 01
Profit and Loss.....1,944 08
2,244 08
$111,383 96

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.....$71,436 73
U. S. Bonds.....30,000
Do. 10-40's.....11,000 20,000 00
Cash.....743 76
Bills Receivable.....3,702 06
Philad'a Exchange and Manc'r R. W. Bonds.....2,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds Pitt'h Branch Western Penna. R. R. Co.....2,000 00
First Ward Alley's School Board Bonds.....1,000 00
Accrued Interest on Securities.....2,393 41
Office Fixtures.....30 00
$111,383 96

D. R. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Institution, and find the statement to be correct.

S. H. HARTMAN,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

Ja26-6t

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principle points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec4

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & BARR. WM. 'COUCH'
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bough. and sold at market rates au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to receive money on deposits, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee of success to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offic and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT H. HAYS, FRANCIS H. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. KALTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, JAMES WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr.,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

aa7

THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or part purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

myl-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounts on GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and VULCANITE PLATES, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring first class work can get a better article for $4 to $6, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see fifteen different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform *every* operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.

oct1-1m

FARM FOR SALE—In Penn township, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, 2½ miles from Logan's Station, and one mile from New Texas Steam Mill, containing 95 acres, 75 acres cleared; the rest is well tim'ered. There is a good Log House and Barn and Orchard of good fruit. It joins lands of Henry McCombs and others. It lies level and is well watered. It will show for itself. Inquire of

ja29-ltw

FINANCE AND TRADE.

LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES,

CORRECTED DAILY BY

S. S. BRYAN, Broker, 57 Fourth St.

	Par	Bid.	Ask'd	Div'nds.
Banks.				
B'k of Pittsburgh	50 00	99 00	.....	Nov— 8 p ct.
First National	100 00	.....	.....	Nov— 8 p ct.
Second National	100 00	.....	.....	" 8 p ct.
Third National	100 00	124 00	.....	" 8 p ct.
Fourth National	100 00	.....	112 00	" 8 p ct.
Exchange National	50 00	84 50	.....	" 10 p ct.
M. & M. National	50 00	58 00	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Mechanics National	50 00	70 00	.....	" 5 p ct.
Iron City National	50 00	70 00	.....	Nov— 8 p ct.
Citizens National	50 00	85 00	.....	" 8 p ct.
Allegheny National	50 00	.....	.....	Jan— 8 p ct.
Nat. B'k of Com	100 00	.....	.....	" 8 p ct.
Union National	100 00	.....	.....	" 8 p ct.
Tradesm's Nat	100 00	.....	.....	Nov— 6 p ct.
Manufs' & Mech's Nat	100 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Dravo, Dey Nat	100 00	.....	.....	" 5 p ct.
German National	100 00	.....	.....	Nov— 5 p ct.
Tradesm's Nat	100 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Penn (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Sec. (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	.....	.....	" 5 p ct.
First (Birm) Nat	100 00	.....	.....	" 5 p ct.
Insurance.				
Allegheny	25 00	.....	.....	
Commercial	50 00	.....	.....	
Cash	50 00	52 00	.....	Jan— 1 p ct.
Citizens	50 00	.....	.....	Dec— 3 p ct.
Eureka	50 00	.....	.....	Nov— 5 p ct.
Man and Merch	25 00	.....	.....	
Monongahela	25 00	42 00	.....	Nov— 4 p ct.
Pittsburgh	50 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
People's	25 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Penn, part paid up	24 40	.....	.....	July— 3 p ct.
Penn, full paid up	50 00	.....	.....	July— 3 p ct.
Western	44 00	.....	.....	Nov— 4 p ct.
Bridge.				
Birmingham	50 00	.....	.....	Jan— 6 p ct.
Hand Street	25 00	.....	.....	Jan— 10 p ct.
Monongahela	25 00	28 25	.....	Sep— 5 p ct.
St. Clair Street	25 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Railroad.				
Allegheny Valley	50 00	10 00	12 50	
Allegheny and Man	32 00	.....	.....	
Birmingham	.....	.....	.....	
Citizens'	50 00	9 50	.....	
" Interest	10 00	9 75	.....	
Citizens	.....	.....	.....	
Pittsburgh & Steu	.....	.....	.....	
Gas.				
Allegheny	25 00	.....	.....	Nov— 4 p ct.
Birmingham	25 00	.....	.....	Dec— 4 p ct.
Pittsburgh	50 00	.....	.....	Jan— 5 p ct.
Oil.				
Columbia	50 00	.....	25 00	
Dalzell	10 00	1 75	.....	
Exch'ge & Blood F'm	25 00	22	.....	
C. Run & Pithole	1 00	19	.....	

WEDNESDAY, January 31—P. M.

The demand for loans of late has not been very heavy on this market. There is a more confident tone among money lenders, and good paper is discounted on more favorable rates than would have been done a fortnight ago. When business sets in and trade circles become brisk again, then there will be a heavy demand for money, and where the surplus funds that may be carried forward will be readily taken up at good rates.

—On Change to-day the attendance was fair, and some transactions were made among produce dealers. The members are not yet fairly in the rather new mode of doing business, but they are learning fast, and once our merchants get in the habit of doing everything on a certain way with the rest of the common consent established, they will stick to it most tenaciously. We therefore want them to be educated to the style of transactions common to Change places. Nothing can be done except by practice. We think it is adequate to the reduction in the earnings of the roads, so far as ascertained; and it is perhaps not very probable that prices will go down much further, except in the event of the Pacific roads exhibiting a further reduction than is at present anticipated.

It is, however, quite possible that the prevailing estimate of the future earnings of the roads may prove to be too sanguine. If so, a further reduction in the hanging over the market exerts a strong influence on the bear side of the street.

It is noticeable that the apprehensions concerning the new Internal Revenue bill are daily being relieved which is gaining ground, that the House Committee of Ways and Means will substitute specific measures for the indefinite ones contained in the bill in its original form, and which will be much more acceptable to the trade. The stock market down will be removed and a more hopeful feeling induced. At the same time the bull interest has to contend with the absence of outside support.

—Kennedy's Bank Review for February furnishes the following description of the late counterfeits on the Nation al Banks:

We are informed that there are imitations of the National Bank Fives in circulation. They are reported to be well executed, and purport to be on the National Bank of Washington and Indianapolis. We have not seen them, but caution our readers to the following points: Observe in the genuine, the letter T in the word THIS, under National Currency at the top of the left, under the A in National. thus

NATIONAL CURRENCY.
THIS Note, &c.

In the counterfeit the word commences to the left, thus:

NATIONAL CURRENCY.
THIS Note, &c.

The top of the h in Chittenden's name in the genuine covers the top of the letter U in the counterfeit top of the h is between the U and S. These imitations of year to be on the bills with Chittenden's name on as Register of the Treasury. The late issue are signed by Colgate Register.

A dangerous $20 counterfeit national bank note has made its appearance here. The engraving is inferior to the genuine, but very good, nevertheless. It can be readily detected by the following points in the minor details of the genuine bills. Thus, on the lower left-hand corner of the genuine is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, with a shield and eagle in the foreground being a wounded man. Immediately behind the figures of Liberty, which are omitted in the counterfeit, the lower right-hand corner of the note is another engraving, the figure nearest the centre being a soldier holding a sickle. Three figures behind, not visible, the top of which comes down below the sickle, and this is the principal point of detection.

—The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys: First National Bank, Marshal, Michigan; Winnebago National Bank, Rockford, Illinois; First National Bank, Lafayette, Indiana. There have been no new organizations under the National banking system during the past week. The whole number of National banks now authorized is 1,629, with an aggregate capital of $397,750,000. The amount actually issued to the public banks during the week is given at $2,888,200; previously, circulation total, $185,751,705.

Mining shares at the Boston Board were inactive, and prices generally a little off on sales. Hancock declined 6¼, Minnesota ¾, and Pewabic ¼.

The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston, 11; Copper Bay State, 9; Central, 2¾; offered, Concord, 1¾; Hancock, 14; Huron, 8; offered, Isle Royal, 14¾; Minnesota, 34; Pewabic, 44; Phœnix, 1; asked; Pittsburgh, 32 asked; quincy, 80; asked; Rockland, 2; asked; Superior, 27.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Dime Savings Institution.

NOVEMBER 30, 1865.

Published in conformity with the Charter.

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors.....$103,255 11
3 Per Cent. Dividend out of earnings for 6 mos. ending May 30.....
Due 7 Per Cent. do. do. Nov. 30.....2,383 64— 5,461 77
Rents Payable.....235 01
Profit and Loss.....1,944 08
2,244 08
$111,383 96

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.....$71,436 73
U. S. Bonds.....30,000
Do. 10-40's.....11,000 20,000 00
Cash.....743 76
Bills Receivable.....3,702 06
Philad'a Exchange and Manc'r R. W. Bonds.....2,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds Pitt'h Branch Western Penna. R. R. Co.....2,000 00
First Ward Alley's School Board Bonds.....1,000 00
Accrued Interest on Securities.....2,393 41
Office Fixtures.....30 00
$111,383 96

D. R. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Institution, and find the statement to be correct.

S. H. HARTMAN,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

Ja26-6t